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Landreth's

1944 GARDEN GUIDE



D. Landreth Seed Co.

CANAL STREET, BRISTOL, PA.
SEED GROWERS

OUR 160TH YEAR GROWING QUALITY SEEDS

1784 • 160 YEARS OF PROGRESS • 1944

One hundred and sixty years ago—eight years after the founding of our Country—D. Landreth Seed Company was established and started on its illustrious career. D. Landreth Seed Company is America's oldest seed house.

Our first place of business was located on High Street—in those days "well out in the country"—now identified as 1210 and 1212 Market Street, Philadelphia. The original Landreth farm was in a section known as "The Neck" in South Philadelphia. In those days it was a showplace of Philadelphia.

A school house stood on the Landreth farm and provided education for many who later became distinguished citizens of the City. John Wanamaker was among them.

Subsequently, the old school was sold to the Philadelphia Board of Education. Today, a new Landreth Public School stands on the site and provides schooling to over 2,000, many of whom will be our distinguished citizens tomorrow.

In other parts of Philadelphia today, notably Independence Square and Washington Square, trees are still growing which were planted by the old Landreth farm nurseries.

Early customers of the Landreth Company included George Washington who ordered our seeds for Mt. Vernon, and Thomas Jefferson who planted our seeds at Monticello, and Jerome Bonaparte who planted them at Bordentown.

The Landreth Seed Company grew and prospered. Its name and fame spread throughout the world. Soon the High Street location was not enough. A branch was opened in Charleston, South Carolina, another in St. Louis, Mo., both of which operated until the Civil War. Retail stores were opened in Chicago and Peoria, Illinois; in Washington, D. C., and in Jamaica, New York.

Philadelphia the City grew, and farming operations had to move farther out. D. Landreth Seed Company went to Bristol, Bucks County, Pennsylvania and started its now famous Bloomsdale Farms. These were the first seed trial grounds in America.

In 1904 our offices followed from Philadelphia to Bristol. Then, we concentrated our efforts to growing seeds for the wholesale trade. Now gardeners throughout the Nation may enjoy seed quality always synonymous with the name Landreth.

The story of D. Landreth Seed Company is a glorious one filled with great contributions to gardening.

All gardeners love the Zinnia, but few know that we were the first to introduce this flower to the gardens of America. We were the first to import Rhododendrons from England and to introduce them here. The Landreth Company developed many of the Camellia types found in Charleston; planted Dutch bulbs in America, and planted Kentucky Bluegrass in Pennsylvania.

All gardeners know the familiar Bloomsdale Spinach developed on our Bloomsdale Farm at Bristol. Landreth Stringless Green Pod beans and Landreth Top Notch Golden Wax beans are strains listed in nearly all seed catalogs. Landreth Money Maker Corn and the splendid Landreth Pennsylvania Certified tomatoes are a delight to any planter. These tomatoes are far superior to the first American tomatoes we introduced back in 1820. Landreth offers now the only State Certified Pepper seed in the world.

Under the able direction of the late Burnet Landreth, Jr. we pioneered in growing peas and beans in the West. Today we operate growing stations and trial grounds at Bozeman, Montana and Twin Falls, Idaho, a warehouse and growing station at Rupert, Idaho, farms and warehouses at Clayton in the heart of South Jersey near the Eastern Shore area. Only a few months back we established a distribution point at Providence, Rhode Island.

D. Landreth Seed Company continues its long path of successes which started back in 1784, and today 1944, we again pledge unsurpassed seeds and fair dealing to gardeners everywhere. We thank our host of customers and friends who have made this outstanding record possible.

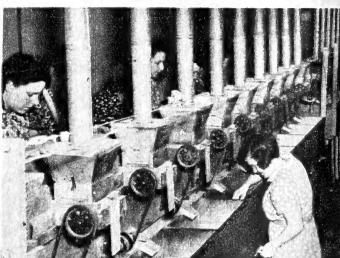
D. Landreth Seed Co.

D. LANDRETH SEED COMPANY, CANAL STREET, BRISTOL, PA.

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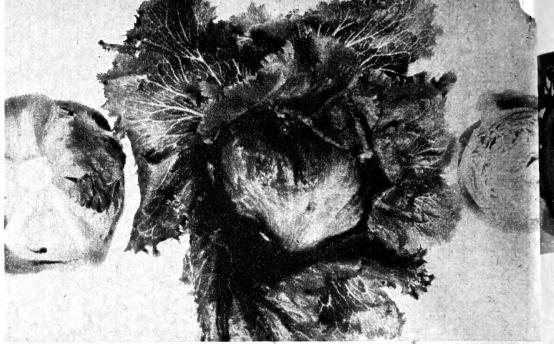
D. Landreth Seed Co.

Main Office
CANAL STREET, BRISTOL, PA.

America's Oldest Seed House in America



Cucumber Cubit



Great Lakes Lettuce

1944 All American Selections

Victory gardeners will do well to include these new introductions, first offered this year.

GREAT LAKES LETTUCE won top place, 75 Days. A crisp head, summer lettuce able to stand the heat and the sun. It is remarkably slow to throw a seed head, and it is very resistant to tip burn. You will want it in your 1944 Victory Garden.

KEYSTONIAN GREENPOD BEANS — 55 Days. A bush snapbean of excellent flavor and dependable production. Entirely stringless and fiberless. Round and meaty. Straight pods, slightly longer than Tendgreen. Holds up well in the garden and produces longer than many other varieties.

CUCUMBER CUBIT—62 Days. A fine dark green, white spine, cylindrical cucumber with rounded ends. Firm white flesh, ideal for slicing. A prolific bearer for the home garden.

*Keystonian
Green Pod
Beans*



A Guide in Planting

Containing a monthly calendar of operations and some useful tables, arranged to help the gardener or farmer in the sowing of seeds or setting out of plants from February to September in the latitude of Philadelphia.

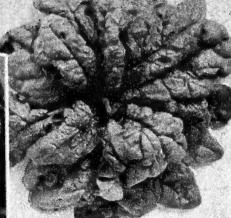
FEBRUARY		MARCH		APRIL		MAY		JUNE		JULY		AUGUST		SEPTEMBER	
Sow in Hotbed		Sow in Hotbed		Sow in Hotbed		In Open Ground		In Open Ground		In Open Ground		In Open Ground		In Open Ground	
Broccoli		Early Beets		Cucumber		Artichoke		Beans, Lima and all other sorts		Beans		Beans, Bush		Cabbage for cold frames	
Early Cabbage		Brussels Sprouts		Eggplant		Asparagus		Beets		Beets		Corn Salad		Cauliflower for cold frames	
Forcing Carrot		Early Carrot		Melon		Beans, Bush and Pole		Broccoli		Cabbage		Cucumber		Corn Salad	
Early Celery		Early Cabbage		Pepper		Beets		Brussels Sprouts		Corn		Endive		Cress	
Cucumber		Forcing Carrot		Tomato		Brussels Sprouts		Late Cabbage		Endive		Kale		Siberian Kale	
Eggplant		Cauliflower				Carrot		Carrot		Kale		Lettuce		Lettuce	
Celery		Celery				Cauliflower		Cauliflower		Kohlrabi		Early Peas		Mustard	
Eggplant		Eggplant				Celery		Celery		Lettuce		Radish		Winter Radish	
Early Lettuce		Kohl Rabi				Sweet Corn		Sweet Corn		Okra		Spinach		Spinach	
Parsley		Lettuce				Cucumber		Cucumber		Early Peas		Turnip		Turnip	
Pepper		Parsley				Kohl Rabi		Kohl Rabi		Pumpkin		Rutabaga			
Radish		Pepper				Leek		Leek		Radish					
Tomato		Radish				Lettuce		Lettuce		Salsify					
						Melon		Melon		Spinach					
						Onion		Onion		Squash					
						Parsley		Parsley		Squash					
						Parsnip		Parsnip		Herbs					
						Peas		Peas							
						Radish		Radish							
						Salsify		Salsify							
						Spinach		Spinach							
						Early Turnip		Early Turnip							

What Maturity Figures Mean

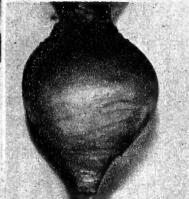
Figures indicating the days to maturity follow after the names of the individual varieties. These represent the *average* time required from planting of the seed to harvesting the crop. Weather conditions, soil and localities, however, obviously alter the exact number of days required.



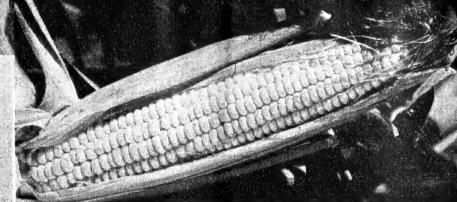
**Tomato—
Marglobe**



**Bloomsdale
Spinach**



Turnip—Rutabaga



**Corn—
Money Maker**

Landreths SPECIALTIES

Presented here are eight items selected from our catalog. We believe these will be of especial interest and unhesitatingly recommend them to 1944 Victory Gardeners.

SWEET CORN — Landreths' Money Maker — 100 Days. Grains medium length, broad and white in color. Height of stalk 7 to $7\frac{1}{2}$ ft. Ears medium length and thin, averaging 6 to 7 inches, long pointed. Cobs small in diameter. Rows mostly 8 to 12. This is the finest quality sweet corn on the market, being of excellent flavor and extremely tender. Money Maker should be planted as early as possible. It remains edible for a longer period than other varieties. The finest eating sweet corn ever developed. Tender and honey-sweet.

CUCUMBERS — Kirby "Original Strain" Cucumber — 60 Days. This is the strain now being used by a great many packers of pickles and relishes. It is a heavy producer, about 7 inches long, and has the property of retaining the color during processing, which is so essential for putting up an attractive pack. Its cylindrical fruit is very adaptable for packing, as it fills the containers to better advantage than other types. It is an early white spine variety with excellent shipping qualities. The color is dark green from end to end.

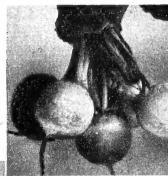
Kirby Cucumber—Special Long Strain — 63 Days. Supplanting other long type cucumbers, as it is a week to ten days earlier than many varieties and long enough for all purposes. The Kirby Cucumber Special Long Strain is 8 inches long and is sold under our trade-mark in the famous Kirby carton and printed — above the picture — **Special Long Strain**. It has all the good qualities of the original strain and is longer. Kirby Trade Mark is registered in the U. S. Patent Office and is sold exclusively in Cartons by D. Landreth Seed Co.

PEPPERS — Penna. Certified World Beater (Ruby Giant) — 115 Days — Sweet. The fruits are large, averaging $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 ins. in size, with very little tapering to the generally 4 points. The flesh is fairly thick.

RADISH — Landreths' 15 Day Scarlet. A fine, brilliant scarlet, globe-shaped bulb, which has very small tops. Ready for table use in 15 days from germination. Also remarkable for indoor culture.



**Pepper—
World Beater**



Radishes



**The Kirby
Cucumber**

SPINACH — Bloomsdale Long Standing — 45 Days.

Remains about 8 to 14 days longer in table condition than the main crop, Bloomsdale Reselected, is larger and about 5 days later. Remarkable in the almost total absence of male plants. This selection possesses all the good qualities of the famous Bloomsdale Reselected, from which it is a plant selection made in Holland, the habit of remaining longer in shipping condition after Bloomsdale shoots to seed, which marks it as a very valuable type.

RUTABAGA — Landreths' Particular 90 Days. This remarkable stock is grown by us on our Bloomsdale Farm. It is absolutely free from neck, solid, sweet, tender, with a good purple top, excellent yellow flesh, and a fine shaped bulb. There is a complete absence of hair-like side roots. The root system consists of only one tap root. The gem for Market Gardens.

TOMATO ★ Marglobe — 100 Days. Landreths' Strain of Marglobe is a vast improvement over the original stock, and has been perfected by individual plant selections. The fruits are globular in shape, deep red color and have solid internal structure. Landreths' Marglobe is most productive, yielding well over 10 tons per acre in many sections of the country. The vines are robust and as wilt-resistant as any variety we have ever seen. We recommend the Marglobe for market gardeners, home gardeners and canners. The seed which we offer is all grown by us in our own fields.

Landreths Never Die Lawn Seed

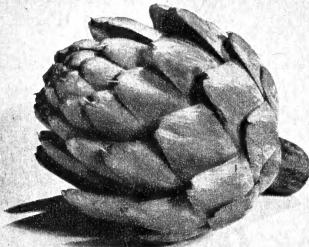
(Reg. U. S. Patent Office)

ONE OF THE MOST FAMOUS MIXTURES ON THE MARKET

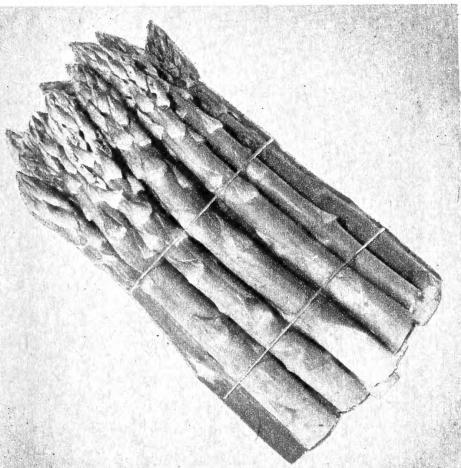
LANDRETH NEVER DIE LAWN SEED is composed of grasses which come to life each Spring and produce luxuriant turf year after year if occasionally fed with bone meal or some other complete fertilizer. It is a carefully blended mixture of perennial grasses which acquire a rich emerald green early in the season, retaining this color until late Fall.

NEVER DIE LAWN SEED is sold in $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 pound cartons and in 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 pound bags. Cartons and bags are sealed for your protection so that you may be sure of getting the genuine Landreth officially tested grasses. For further details see inside back cover of this catalog.

VEGETABLE SEEDS



Artichoke—Green Globe



Asparagus—Mary Washington



Beets—Crimson Globe

In accordance with the custom of the seed trade, D. Landreth Seed Co. or our agents give no warranty, express or implied, as to the productiveness of any seeds or bulbs sold and will not be in any way responsible for the crop. Liability, in all instances, is limited to the purchase price of the seed.

The vegetable seeds are listed in the front part of the catalogue in alphabetical order. Flower seeds and grasses are in the back. A complete separate price list available. Handy order blank will be found on the last page.

Landreth's Artichoke

Two ounces of seed will sow 100 yards of row. Seed breaks ground in about 7 days. Plants should be 3 to 4 feet apart and rows spaced 4 to 5 feet. Remove all but 5 or 6 suckers.

Green Globe—This variety, which is so popular, is grown in California by the thousands of acres. Heads green, elongated, plants spiny.

Landreth's Asparagus Seed and Roots

Sow seed in temporary location and let stand for two years. Then transplant roots 18 in. apart in trench 10 in. deep covering shoots with 3 in. of earth. Fill trench gradually. Eight ounces will plant 100 yards of row; or twelve pounds per acre. Seed breaks ground in about 20 days. Set 4000 two-year old roots to the acre.

Mary Washington Seed—(Is rustproof and surprisingly superior.) Originated at the Massachusetts Experimental Station, the male plants bearing the name Washington and the two female plants Martha and Mary, these three being the parents of this variety wherever sold. It is highly resistant to rust and blight. The shoots are long without branching, oval in the cross-section, dark green, tight buds and rather late in maturing. It will resist hot weather without blowing out.

Mary Washington Roots—1 and 2-year-old.

Landreth's Beets

One ounce will drill 100 feet of row; 10 lbs. per acre. Will grow in any fairly good non-acid soil if properly fertilized. A sandy loam is ideal. Soil should be well worked. If smooth roots are wanted fresh manure is not to be desired. Sow about 12 seeds per foot, $\frac{1}{2}$ " deep, in drills 18" apart. Roll earth after planting. Plants should be thinned to 3"-4" apart when 2" high or may be left until they reach 6" when the thinnings may be used for greens. Plant every 10 days for seasonal use. Beets are best when about the size of a silver half-dollar. May be kept for winter use by storing in cellar or pits, covered with dry earth, topped with straw. Plant in the early spring, as soon as the ground is in tillable condition or in the summer for winter use.

Crimson Globe—65 Days. Deep globular in shape with little crown and a clean cut, small tap root. Skin and flesh of a dark color with zones.

Crosby's Egyptian—55 Days. A choice form of Early Egyptian. Shape, however, much more of a globe. Bulbs when cut are raw beef color. Sweet, tender, of excellent quality. A great favorite with market gardeners. Leaves purple mixed with green. Purple midrib.

Detroit Dark Red—55 Days. Of great celebrity, because of its merit. Form oval, flesh dark blood with indistinct zones of lighter color. Skin smooth with small tap roots. A favorite beet with all private and market gardeners. Extensively used by canners because of its good dark red color. The most popular table variety today.

Early Blood Turnip—55 Days. Top-shaped, early in maturity and one of our best sellers. Very desirable in every respect. Skin deep red and very smooth. When cut it is one of the best red Turnip Beets on the market.

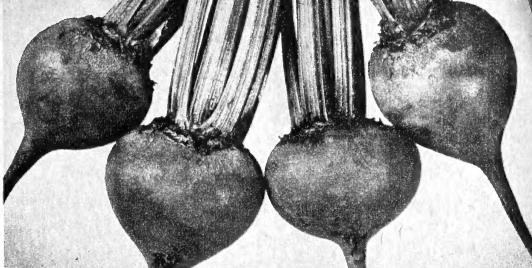
Early Wonder—55 Days. This is one of the earliest of the small table beets for outside culture. It has small leaves, is flat to globe in shape. Bright red skin. Vermillion red flesh with distinct zones of a lighter red. It is of excellent quality, being sweet, tender and free from fibrous roots. It is a Select Improved Crosby.

Eclipse, Extra Early—55 Days. Bulbs globed, early as name indicates, small tops. Roots smooth, round, inclined to be top shaped. Leaves light green, broad, with wide orange midrib. An excellent beet for the family garden.

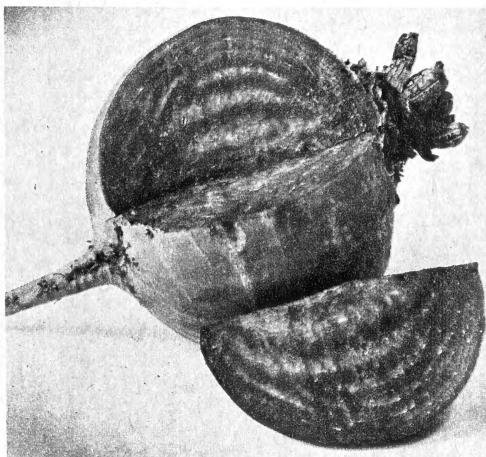
Extra Early Egyptian—48 Days. The roots of this Beet develop quicker than any other Table Beet. Bulbs half globular or flat. Roots smooth, dark red. Small tops. Flesh of a purplish red.

Landreths' Best—50 Days. About 5 days earlier than Detroit, more ball-shaped, altogether a superior sort. Slimmer tap roots, more mouse-tailed. Roots vary from deep globe to round. Flesh deep red, with indistinct zoning, of excellent sugary quality. Skin smooth, free from fibers. Tops small. All gardeners will find this beet of fully double the usual value if they are pulled and served on the table when so small as to be no larger than a silver half dollar. Landreths' Best is very choice for early use, having an intensely red color, delicate texture.

Lutz's Green Leaf (New Century) — 70 Days. Tops small, glossy green with pink mid-ribs; roots dark purplish red, half long top shape; flesh blood red with indistinct zone. Is a late variety for home use.



Beets—Crosby's Egyptian



Beets—Detroit Dark Red

Sugar Beet

Cultural directions are the same as
Mangel Wurzel.

Klein Wanzleben—90 Days. Beet sugar manufacturers have united in recommending this as possessing the highest sugar producing qualities.

Mangel Wurzel

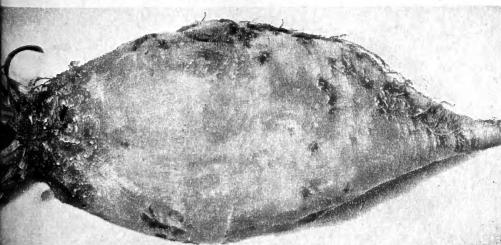
Cattle Beet

Plant cattle beets 6 lbs. per acre in drills 1 oz. per 100 ft. Thin later to 9" apart. Rows should be 24"-36" apart. Broadcast 15-20 lbs. per acre.

Golden Tankard—100 Days. A rapidly maturing root adapted to shallow lands, although doing well on every soil. The root has broad shoulders partly above ground, rich golden skin, solid sugary flesh. The flesh is yellow zoned with white.

Mammoth Long Red—110 Days. Everywhere the most popular variety for cattle feeding. Roots grow half above ground, large, long, well formed, usually straight, flesh-white tinged with rose. We cannot recommend this beet too highly.

Slidstrup—105 Days. Long, oval, orange skin, white flesh with yellow zones. Roots grow half above ground. Easily harvested.



Mangel Beet—Golden Tankard



Broccoli—Calabrese



Brussels Sprouts

Landreth's Broccoli

One ounce of seed will sow 100 yards of row, producing 3000 plants, 4 ozs. per acre. Seed breaks ground in about 4 days. A plant much resembling Cauliflower and cultivated in the same manner.

Calabrese (Italian Green Sprouting) — 65 Days.
Heads 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 inches in diameter. Plants 15-20 inches tall, erect, bushy plant, blue green foliage, tender and fine flavor.

St. Valentine (Cauliflower Type) — 150 Days.
Large white head resembling Cauliflower. We offer an especially fine strain of this early white Broccoli, and strongly recommend its more general use.

Landreth's Brussels Sprouts

One ounce for 3000 plants or 100 yards of row, 4 oz. per acre. Miniature cabbages are clustered around the stalk of the plant. One of the most popular winter vegetables. Resembles cabbage in taste but more delicate and delicious. Requires same method of culture as cabbage.

Long Island Improved — 90 Days. A leading variety of one of the most popular Winter vegetables. Choice tall stalks, 50 to 100 large buds, 1 to 2 inches in diameter. The development of the buds can be hastened and enlarged by cutting away ten or more leaves from the stalk when three-quarters grown.

Landreth's Bush Beans

IDAHO CERTIFIED BEAN SEED—For those who desire Western grown, disease resistant bean seed, we can offer our own grown Idaho Certified Seed.

Average height of vine 15". Plant as soon as all danger of frost is over, and in the Middle Atlantic

States until Mid-August. 1"-2" is about the proper depth. Thin out to 3" apart. The rows for hand cultivation should be 18"-24" apart; 60 to 80 lbs. will plant an acre, 1 lb. for 100 feet. Bush Beans are one of the most desirable and easily cultivated vegetables that can be raised in the family garden.

Green Podded Varieties

Black Valentine Stringless — 50 Days. Height of vine 16"-18". Plant medium large, very hardy and prolific. Pods semi-round, good green color. 6"-6 $\frac{1}{2}$ " long, meaty and succulent. Seeds solid black. Adapted for shipping. Retains color and texture for long period. Great favorite with market gardeners.

Bountiful — 50 Days. Vines 16" high, bushy and erect. Pods large, flat, light green in color; 6"-6 $\frac{1}{2}$ " long, contains 6 or 7 kidney shaped beans; seeds solid straw color. Absolutely stringless and tender. One of the best for both private and market gardeners. On account of its earliness is greatly desired.

Dwarf Horticultural — 56 Days. Height of vine 14". Very prolific. Pods flat and broad, dark green at snap stage, becoming greenish-yellow, splashed with carmine; 5"-5 $\frac{1}{2}$ " long; averages 5 beans to the pod which are plump, oval in shape; color, pinkish buff, spotted and streaked with purplish-red but slightly lighter color than French Horticultural. Desirable for green shell beans and snaps.



Bush Beans Stringless Green Pod

French Horticultural—68 Days. Height of vine 22". Vines show semi-running tendency. Pods 6½"-7" long; medium deep green in snap stage, turning to light buff, splashed with carmine and crimson. Averages 6 seeds to pod which are buff splashed with red. Used extensively in New England. Of superior quality for green shell use.

Full Measure—57 Days. Height of vine 14"-16". Foliage yellowish green. Plant large and thrifty. Pods medium green; 6"-6½" long, thick, round, very fleshy, brittle and stringless. Averages 6 beans to a pod. Seeds reddish-brown mottled with buff. Used extensively for market gardens and canning purposes.

Giant Stringless—55 Days. Height of vine 13"-15". Foliage yellowish green. Plant hardy and heavily productive. Pods round, meaty, similar to Stringless, slightly straighter and narrower, but not as early. 6"-6½" long, medium green. Color of seed yellow. An excellent variety for market gardens and shipping.

Kewstonian Greenpod—55 Days. A bush snapbean of excellent flavor and dependable production. Entirely stringless and fiberless. Round and meaty. Straight pods, slightly longer than Tendergreen. Holds up well in the garden and produces longer than many other varieties.

Landreths' Stringless Green Pod—54 Days. Height of vine 17"-18", bushy and very erect. Foliage is extremely dark green. Pods 6"-8" long, round, slightly curved, meaty, absolutely stringless and free from fiber. Contains 7 or 8 beans to the pod. Seeds are brown and kidney shaped which do not show through the pod. This bean was propagated from a single plant selection on our Trial Grounds and is the best round podded bean ever developed. On account of its productivity and the fact that it is disease resistant it is naturally the bean that is most in demand today by both canners and gardeners.

Landreths' Stringless Red Valentine—54 Days. Height of vine 14"-15". Foliage yellowish green. Pods round and curved, 4½" long. Usually 6 beans to the pod. Seeds purplish-red, splashed with buff. This bean was introduced by us several years ago. Its superior flavor and the fact that it is absolutely stringless makes it one of the most desirable beans in the market.

Low Champion—55 Days. Height of vine 11"-13". Foliage dark green. Pods 5" long, light green, flat and stringless; 5-6 beans to the pod. Seed blood red with white eye. Used in eastern states. Holds up snap stage for a long period.

Plentiful—52 Days. The vines are upright, very robust and productive. Pods medium green; 6½"-7" long, oval flat pods, tender, free from fiber, fleshy, straight and stringless. Pod usually contains 6 black seeded beans.

Refugee Stringless—70 Days. Vine 15 to 18 inches tall. Pods 5½" long, round, meaty and slightly curved. Each Refugee Stringless pod contains 5 or 6 beans. Absolutely stringless, fully as hardy and productive as the old Late Refugee; seed purple with buff spots and retaining all the good qualities of that sort.

Streamliner—55 Days. A large bush of upright growth. Pods average 7" in length, straight and semi-flat; fleshy, meaty and absolutely stringless. Seeds clear white, kidney shaped. One of the most productive of the bush types. Continues bearing for a long period. An excellent shipper.

Stringless Green Pod—See Landreths' Stringless Green Pod.

Tendergreen—54 Days. Height of vine 17". Not quite as dark foliage as Stringless. Plant erect and vigorous. Pods 6"-6½" long, round, straight



Bush Beans—Bountiful

and stringless; containing 5 or 6 beans, which are purple mottled with buff. A general purpose bean for market gardeners and in great demand by canners.

Tennessee Green Pod—52 Days. Height of vine 12"-14". Plant large with extending branches. Dark green foliage. Pods 7"-9" long, flat, broad, almost straight. 7 or 8 seeds in the pod. Seeds yellowish-brown. It is slightly stringy but of exceptionally fine flavor.

MEXICAN BEAN BEETLE

In some parts of the country, this little pest is a constant visitor in gardens. It is about ¼ inch long and is lemon or copper color with black spots. The larvae are yellow with black spines. Treatment should begin when the larvae appear on the under part of the leaves. 3-WA-KIL Dust is an excellent destroyer. Plow the vines under after harvest to reduce infestation.

Landreths' Shell Beans

Navy or Boston Pea—95 Days. Plant large with tendency to form runners. Pods about 4" long. Containing 5-7 small white beans. This bean is very hardy and prolific. Only used as a dry shell bean for baking.

Red Kidney—95 Days. Height of vine 20"-22". Pods 6 or 7 inches long, flat, broad and straight containing 5 or 6 beans, which are red and kidney shaped. A commercial variety of fine quality for dry use.

White Kidney—100 Days. Height of vine about 21". Plant large, erect, heavily productive. Pods 6"-6½" long, flat, almost straight. Seeds long, white, kidney shaped. A commercial variety of excellent quality for dry use.

White Marrow or Cranberry—100 Days. Height of vine about 18". Plant large with semi-runners; hardy, productive. Pods 5"-5½" long; flat, straight. Contains 5 or 6 almost round white beans. A superior variety for commercial purposes. Excellent for baking.

Landreths' Bush Beans, Wax Padded

Davis Kidney Wax, Stringless—52 Days. Height of vine 15"-18". Very productive and vigorous. Length of pod 6"-7". Pods showy, long, flat, almost straight, absolutely stringless; light yellow in color; 5-6 beans to the pod. Seed white, kidney shaped. Disease resistant.

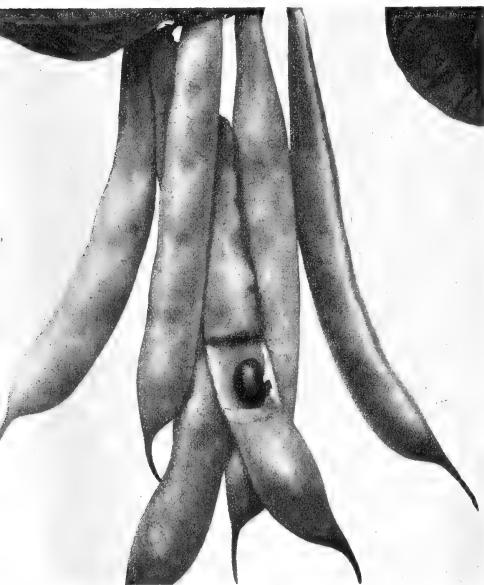
Landreths' Top Notch Golden Wax—50 Days.

Height of vine 12"-14". A very productive and compact plant. Pods 5"-5½" long; flat and clear golden yellow and absolutely stringless. The seed is oval, decidedly white, with small brown eye. It was developed by us on our Trial Grounds at Filer, Idaho, and is a hand cross between Grenell's Improved Rust Proof Golden Wax and Landreths' Stringless. Resistant to disease. Will produce more hampers to the acre. Noted for its great productivity.

New Kidney Wax—52 Days. Height of vine 18"-20". Plants very erect. Pods 6"-7" long, semi-round and stringless; bright lemon-yellow in color. Seeds are white with small dark eye. It is a very attractive bean. An excellent table variety. Used extensively by canners.

Pencil Pod Black Wax—54 Days. Height of vine 16"-18". Plant large, strong and bears abundance of pods over a long period. Pods are round, 6"-7" long, absolutely stringless and very meaty. Seed oblong, slightly flattened, solid black. A leading wax variety for home and market gardens.

Round Pod Kidney Wax—56 Days. Plant medium large, erect and very vigorous. Pods 5"-6" long; round, light yellow in color and stringless. Seed white, with black eye. A Pennsylvania favorite. It is greatly desired by canners and home gardeners.



Wax Beans—Sure Crop

Sure Crop Wax—54 Days. Height of vine 16"-18". Plant large and dependably productive. Pods 6" long, golden yellow, flat, absolutely stringless, fine grained. Contains 6 or 7 beans. Seeds oval in shape, jet black. Particularly desirable for truckers and shippers.

Unrivalled Wax—51 Days. Plant medium large, thrifty and wilt-resistant. Pods 5" long, rich waxy yellow, flat, fleshy and brittle. Stringless in early stage. Seeds small yellowish brown.



Soy Beans—Bansei

Wardwell's Kidney Wax—53 Days. Pods 6" long, flat, meaty, straight, stringless and fine texture. Contain 5 or 6 beans per pod. Color of seed white with purple eye and kidney shaped. An early home garden variety.

Landreths' Edible Soy Beans (Culture Similar to Bush Beans) Cansei—89 Days. The most popular of this type of beans. Edible Soy Beans although still a novelty are rapidly gaining in popularity. They are resistant to drought and disease and less affected by insects. They are high in vitamins and low in starch content. Grown and cooked in a manner similar to Bush Lima Beans. Plants are vigorous and slightly taller than ordinary bush beans. Very prolific. Use in green or dry stage.

Landreths **Bush Lima Beans**

Average height of vine 14"-20". 1 lb. will plant 100 feet of row, 60 lbs. to the acre. Plant in rows 2½'-3' apart. Beans should be thinned out to 12" apart. They are two weeks earlier than pole limas and require less effort. Being of a tender nature they should not be planted until the ground is warm. If possible plant with eyes down about 1" deep. Deep rooted plants continue to grow after others stop. Keep the soil well cultivated and pick as soon as they are of edible size.

Baby Fordhook—70 Days. Resembles Henderson's Bush type, except pods are smaller and thicker. Vine 14" and very bushy. Heavy cropper and suitable for canning and freezing. Seed light cream color.

Burpee's Bush—77 Days. Vine 18"-20" high. Plants are 18"-24" high, vigorous, productive. Develops into a plant about 2' in diameter. Pods 4"-5" long, containing 3 or 4 seeds. Seeds flat having the appearance of a cut both sides of the eye.

Improved Bush—75 Days. Vine 16"-18" high. Plant large, erect, vigorous, very productive. The foliage meets in a 3' row under average conditions. Pods 5"-5½" long, curved and moderately thick, containing 4 or 5 very large beans of attractive appearance. Distinct from Fordhook in shape and flavor. Seed flatter than Fordhook and slightly harder.

Fordhook Bush—75 Days. Vine 20" in height; bushy, upright with large leaves of heavy texture. Has a spread of 2' or more. Very vigorous with many flowering branches. Pods borne in clusters 4"-4½" long, dark green, straight to slightly curved, containing 3 or 4 large, thick beans of rich flavor and high food value. Seeds are green when immature becoming cream colored in dry stage. The most popular of all bush limas for both market and home gardeners.

Henderson's Bush—66 Days. Height of vine about 14". Plant small, dark green, erect, bushy and very early. Leaves small, pointed, metallic green. Pods 3" in length, containing 3 or 4 flattish, oval beans of fine quality. Pale green when young. Creamy white in dry stage. One of the most popular varieties for commercial canners. Sometimes called Baby Lima.

Jackson Wonder Bush—67 Days. Plant small to medium, spreading without runners, thrifty and productive. Foliage very glossy, dark green. Drought resistant. Pods flat, about 3" long, containing 3 or 4 savory beans. Seed small, flat, buff mottled with purplish black. General characteristics of Henderson's Bush Lima.

Woods Prolific Bush—70 Days. Larger bush than any other dwarf limas. Upright plants, truly prolific. Pods 4"-4½" long, containing 3 or 4 medium sized beans. Loaded down with pods from early in the season until frost. Generally larger and later but is of the Henderson's Bush Lima Type.



Bush Lima—Fordhook Bush Lima—Henderson's

Kentucky Wonder (Old Homestead)—65 Days.

A strong climber, hardy and prolific over a long season. Pods about 8" long, tender, curved and indented, borne in clusters, meaty, brittle, with a distinctive flavor. Contains 9 or 10 buff brown beans. The most used round, snap-podded pole beans.

Kentucky Wonder Wax—66 Days. Plant good climber, vigorous and productive. Pods 7"-8" long, waxy yellow, flat, meaty, nearly stringless. Seeds flattish oval, dark chocolate brown.

Kentucky Wonder White Seeded—65 Days. Not a good climber, vines medium short. Pods 6" long, round, stringless and tender. Containing 7 or 8 beans, medium oval, pure white.

Lazy Wife—74 Days. Good climber, heavily productive. Pods 6" long, borne in clusters, thick, fleshy, straight, stringless, very tender, containing 6 or 7 beans. Seeds plump and white.

McCaslan Pole—65 Days. A prolific, early maturing, green podded variety. Pods 7"-8" long, thick, flat, medium green, meaty and stringless when young. Seeds ivory white and flat. Fine flavor.

Mammoth Podded Horticultural (King)—73 Days.

The largest podded and seeded of the horticultural beans. Pods 6½" long. Vine grows 4½ feet. Seed similar to London Horticultural only larger.

Missouri Wonder—66 Days. A good climber, exceptionally vigorous and productive. Pods 6½" long, nearly round, medium green later splashed with red. Seed large, oblong, oval-flat, grey buff mottled with tan.

Red Speckled Oval Seeded Cut Short—73 Days.

Plant 5' tall, good climber, bears over long season. Pods for snap beans small dark green, straight and round, 3½" long. Seeds small flat, grey, splashed with crimson.

Scarlet Runner—90 Days. Pods 5½" to 6" long, broad, scarlet blossoms. Used for decorative purposes as well as for snap and green shelled beans.

Striped Creaseback (Nancy Davis)—73 Days. Good climber, heavily productive. Pods 6" long, green, round, slightly curved, dashed with purple as pods mature. Contains 8 or 9 beans. Seeds oval, medium short, buff, with occasional blackish stripes.

Tennessee Wonder (Landreths' Introduction)—69 Days. Plant medium of good climbing habit. Pods 8"-9" long, round light green, tinged with purple. The largest, straightest and most handsome of all cultivated beans. Seed slate grey, marked with long stripes of dark black green. Similar to striped sickle.

Landreths' Pole Beans

(EXCEPT LIMA BEANS)

Pole beans are of a very tender quality and should be planted later than Bush Beans. Poles about 6 ft. high should be set in the ground 3'-4' apart. 5-8 beans is the requirement around each pole, later thinning to 4 strongest vines. Cover the seed 1½" deep. One pound of seed will usually plant 75-100 hills; 30 lbs. to the acre. Pole beans produce over a longer period of time than bush beans. They are generally considered of better quality but require more work and are generally more susceptible to adverse conditions.

Golden Cluster Wax—75 Days. Foliage vigorous, large, light yellowish green and crumpled. Pods borne in clusters, green when young and turning yellow. Containing 6 or 7 beans. Seed is flat, dull white. Productive. One of the best pole wax beans. Used for snap, green shelled or dry beans.

Horticultural Pole (London)—70 Days. Hardy, vigorous grower, good climber. Pods 6" long, dark green when young, flat-oval, slightly curved, stringless, very fleshy; splashed with red in later growth. 6 or 7 beans per pod. Seeds large, oval, color buff, splashed with dark red.

Ideal Market (Black Valentine Pole)—60 Days. Plant hardy, fair climber, pods round, slightly curved, tender and meaty, stringless when young. Seed solid black.

White Creaseback—68 Days. Early, vigorous and productive. Pods $5\frac{1}{2}$ " long, oval-round, light green, nearly stringless, very fleshy, brittle and tender. Seeds small, oval, ivory white, borne in clusters of 3 to 8 pods each with 8 or 9 beans.

Yard Long (Asparagus)—70 Days. Pods $18\frac{1}{2}$ "- 24 ", round, slightly curved, fleshy, good quality. Vines 5 to 6 feet vigorous grower. Seed small, oval reddish brown, black eyespot.



Landreth's Large Green Seeded Lima

Landreth's **Pole Lima Beans**

One pound will plant enough for 50 poles, 30 lbs. per acre. They normally mature in from 75-90 days. Usually planted 4' apart each way. Do not plant until ground is warm, then plant 4-6 beans to a pole, eyes down and 2" deep. After a thorough start, thin to 2 or 3 vines to a pole. Cultivate frequently. Can also be trained on a fence in which case allow 1 lb. for 50 feet.

Carolina or Sieva—78 Days. Plant grows as high as 10'. Very small foliage; short pointed leaves, metallic green. Pods medium green, $3\frac{1}{2}$ "- $4\frac{1}{2}$ " long, borne in cluster containing 3 or 4 small flat beans. Seeds are smooth and white. Planted extensively in the South where it is known as a Butter Bean.

Challenger Improved (Dreer's or Fordhook Pole)—92 Days. Pods about 4" long containing 3 or 4 beans of good flavor. A very late pole lima with pods and seed similar to Fordhook Bush which was developed from this variety.

Florida Butter, Speckled—78 Days. Plant tall, vigorous and prolific over long bearing season. The pods are about 3" long, with 3 small flat beans in each pod, borne in clusters. Color of seed buff spotted with reddish-brown.

Giant Speckled Butter—85 Days. Tall strong plants, large pods five inches long. Four or five large beans in pod—seed large oval creamy white with maroon mottling.

King of the Garden—88 Days. Plant tall, good climber, hardy and vigorous, heavily productive. Pods usually 6" long, flat, smooth, with about 4 beans in a pod. Seeds large, flat and white. An improved form of Large White Lima. The pole lima most in demand.

Landreth's Large Green Seeded—84 Days. The plant is larger and more attractive than Jersey Lima. Pods average $5\frac{1}{2}$ " in length; containing about 4 beans of unsurpassed flavor. Seeds have a decided green tinge. A bean in great demand by both private and market gardeners on account of its superior quality.

Landreth's Cabbage

One ounce of seed should produce 3000 plants. 5 ounces is sufficient for an acre. For earlier crop start seeding in hotbed in Feb., cover seed $\frac{1}{4}$ " deep, transplant in April. For late crop start seed in May or June outdoors, in good rich soil and transplant in July. Transplant when 4"-6" high. Deep rooting will resist drought, so in setting out plants, cover to the first leaf stems. It is best to plan for cabbage to mature at various times through the season by planting different kinds or not all at the same time. Rows should be $2\frac{1}{2}$ ' apart with 18" between plants. The number of Days gives relative period to maturity from setting out plants. Allow a month additional from time seed is started.

All Head Early—78 Days. Very hardy, large, flat, short stem, solid head, early for its size. Few outside leaves, consequently can be planted closer together than most other large Cabbages. A reliable sort, well named. One of the best of the intermediate varieties. It is one of those varieties which can be planted early in the Spring as well as for late Autumn. One of the best Cabbages on the market.

Bloomsdale Large Late Drumhead—100 Days. A larger heavy head, smooth-leaved, late ripening Cabbage. No strain is superior and few equal to this. Head is thick, broad, solid, flat. Leaves extend well over the center leaves of the head and fold down alternately, forming a tight, compact head. We cannot too highly recommend this strain of Large Late Drumhead, but be careful to plant it in a suitable location.

Bloomsdale Large Late Flat Dutch—100 Days. The original strain of this cabbage was obtained by us from Swedish gardeners who settled in Philadelphia previous to the Revolutionary War. Ever since that time we have been continually reselecting this Cabbage; we now believe it is second to none of this type. It is late, produces large solid, weighty, very uniform heads and is the best cropper.

Charleston or Large Wakefield—78 Days. A large, flattish variation of the pointed early Jersey Wakefield. Heads are half round, later than the Jersey Wakefield by about 10 days and 40 to 50% larger. This variety is also extremely popular with market gardeners, owing to its earliness and its size.

Copenhagen Market—67 Days. The plants are very vigorous, short, stout stems, few outer leaves, producing a very hard, round head, very uniform in size and of long keeping qualities. In maturity slightly larger and later than Golden Acre. Produces a greater tonnage per acre and is very profitable.

Danish Round Head Short Stem—103 Days. This variety is considered by many the most popular ballhead, having a shorter stem, and is a little earlier than the tall stem; much superior. It produces a very solid, good quality medium size round head and is very popular with the market gardeners in Cabbage growing districts of northern latitudes. The best late Cabbage.

Drumhead Savoy—90 Days. The best of its class, is as palatable as a Cauliflower. One of the best short stalk Cabbages one can grow. Large size, deep green, flat heads, curly or crinkled leaves.

Early Dwarf Flat Dutch—90 Days. This variety produces thick leaves, very dark blue in color. Succeeds admirably in Southern States on account of its ability to resist heat.

Early Jersey Wakefield—63 Days. A short stemmed, hardy, early cone-shaped heading variety, broad at the bottom with a pointed peak, the leaves leathery and well folded over the top.



Field of Late Flat Dutch Cabbage

Golden Acre—65 Days. Here we have an acquisition, for seed of this variety planted at the same time will mature 5 days earlier than Early Jersey Wakefield, besides being larger and much more showy. Plant dwarf, compact. Few outer leaves. Heads very solid; earlier but smaller than Copenhagen. It is conical in shape, short stem and almost rests on the ground.

Golden Acre YELLOWS RESISTANT—66 Days. A yellows-resistant type of Golden Acre. Specify Resistant Stock if wanted.

Glory of Enkhuzen—77 Days. A small very hard heading solid sort set in a cluster of long, spreading leaves. Outer leaves medium size. Is a hardy grower, a sure header. Many market gardeners prefer this sort to all others on account of its excellent quality and its sure cropping habit.

Marien Market (WISCONSIN YELLOWS RESISTANT)—78 Days. A yellows-resistant strain of Copenhagen Market. Plants large, coarse, not so uniform or early by ten days as the original Copenhagen. Have solid, crisp, tender, round heads. Will produce a crop when non-resistant strains fail.

Penn State Ball Head—105 Days. "All-America" Silver Medal 1934. A late variety developed by Prof. C. E. Myers, of Pennsylvania State College. Productive, late, uniform, attractive, hard heads, 6 to 7 inches deep, an excellent, large yielding Winter variety, resembling Danish Ball Head but heads slightly more flattened.

Premier Late Flat Dutch—100 Days. A heavy, hard, smooth leaved, late ripening Cabbage. The head is thick, broad, solid, and slightly rounded on the top, though this variety is what is termed a flat head, as it tends toward flatness. The leaves extend well over the center line of the head and fold down alternately, forming a tight, compact head.

Red Dutch (Red Rock)—100 Days. Leaves red or purple. Head medium size, round, solid, deep red color. Medium length stems, generally used for pickling.

Stein's Early Flat Dutch—90 Days. Used as an early Cabbage in Texas and the South for the northern market in the Spring. This variety produces early, large, flat, solid heads. A very vigorous plant with a short stem. We offer an unusually excellent strain. Very popular.

Succession—88 Days. An intermediate between Early Flat Dutch and Late Flat Dutch. Slightly later than the second early sorts. Plants are vigorous with short stems; heads large, deep, an excellent quality.

Wisconsin All Seasons (YELLOWS RESISTANT)—94 Days. A yellows-resistant strain of All Seasons. Valuable in sections which are infested with cabbage yellows or wilt. Coarser plants than original All Seasons. Good Winter keeper producing large, flat, deep, hard heads.

Wisconsin Hollander No. 8 (YELLOWS RESISTANT)—105 Days. A late, yellows-resistant Danish Ball Head, developed by Prof. L. R. Jones, producing larger plants than the famous Danish Ball Head. Heads are inclined to flatten slightly as they mature.



Cabbage—Drumhead Savoy



Cabbage—Golden Acre



Chinese Cabbage—Pettsai



Carrots—Chantenay Red Cored

There are numerous varieties of this cabbage on the market but we believe these are the best of them all. They resemble Cos Lettuce more than any cabbage.

Chibili—75 Days. This is superior to the other Chinese Cabbage. Heads 18 to 20 inches tall and 3½ to 4 inches thick, firm, well blanched, crisp, tender, sweet.

Pettsai—75 Days. The leaves are very much crumpled, light green, somewhat resembling smooth Mustard, but with broad ribs. When tied or bunched with raffia, the inner leaves bleach to a creamy white. It is distinct from any American or European cabbage.

Wong Bok—85 Days. A desirable, short, broad, tightly folded head, shorter, thicker than Pettsai, which is 8 to 10 inches tall. Bleaches very well.

Landreth's Carrots

Demand a light deep soil; best fertilized the previous season, otherwise enrich with old manure. A succession of plantings ½" deep, in rows 15" apart for hand cultivation. One ounce of seed plants 200' of row; 3 lbs. per acre. Thin plants to 2" or 3" apart in row. For early crop sow as soon as ground can be tilled. Carrot seed is slow to germinate.

Chantenay Half-Long Scarlet or Model—70 Days. Roots about 5 to 6 inches in length, 2 to 2½ inches thick at the crown, smooth and tapering. Small top set in slight depression. Color deep orange red. A fine medium early, half long, stump rooted. One of the best for Market Gardens or Private use.

Chantenay Long Type—70 Days. Shorter top, longer roots but fully as large as older type Chantenay. A very desirable type for home and market gardens.

Chantenay Red Cored or Coreless Half-Long—70 Days. An improvement on the Chantenay. It is the most desirable variety, its core being indistinct. Roots 5 to 6 inches long, 2½ inches in thickness at shoulder, flesh reddish orange, tender, delicate flavor. Same size and shape as Chantenay.

Imperator—76 Days. "All-America" Silver Medal 1933. Tops medium size. Large enough for bunching. Length of root 7 to 8 inches. Indistinct core. Diameter of shoulder 2 inches. Rich orange flesh, fine for the market gardener, as its narrow or sloping shoulder, tapering half blunt end makes it especially fine for bunching.

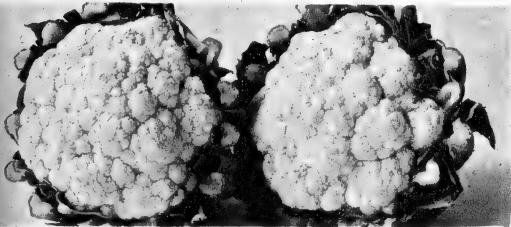
Long Orange or St. Valery—80 Days. This extremely productive carrot frequently grows 10 to 12 inches long, sometimes longer, and produces a root of deep orange color, of about 3 inches diameter at the top of crown, tapering to a slight point. This is a variety used for both table feeding and stock feeding.

Orange Danvers Half Long or Rubicon—75 Days. This is probably the best known variety of Carrot, as for years Market Gardeners have used more seeds of this variety than all others combined. It is a broad shouldered cylindrical variety, 7 inches long, 2½ inches at the crown and gradually tapers to a blunt type. Color bright orange. Tender and is of excellent quality.

Oxheart (Guerande)—70 Days. A thick blunt variety, 3 to 4 inches long and 2 inches in diameter. When full size grows to a diameter of a pint measure but should be eaten when one inch in diameter. Bright orange. An excellent variety.

Landreths Cauliflower

One-half oz. of seed will sow 100 yds. of row, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. will produce enough plants for an acre. It grows best in cool weather. Should be grown generally like cabbage. Start hotbed in Jan. or Feb. for early crop, transplant when danger of freezing is over. Sow in May or June for late crop. Plants should be set about 18" apart, in rows 2'- $\frac{1}{2}$ ' apart. Root-rot yellows can be controlled by treating soil with 8 oz. solution of bichloride of mercury to 50 gallons of water. Days given below are from setting of plants to marketable heads.



Cauliflower—Early Snowball

Early Snowball; Select Strain—95 Days. An extra early sort, early as any under whatever name. Plants short and stocky, erect, pointed leaves, producing round heads, pure white; extremely early and perfectly solid. Autumn crops are earlier than Spring crops. A variety of widest celebrity, by reason of its reliable qualities of productiveness, color, flavor and keeping qualities. Leaves long and narrow. No strain superior to that which Landreth offers. The most popular variety.

Early Snowball—96 Days. A fine select strain of this well-known Cauliflower, producing excellent heads.

Landreths Collards

One ounce of seed for 100 yards of row. A loose-leaved plant of the Cabbage family.
Cabbage or Heading—90 Days. A cross between a Cabbage and a Collard. Of Georgia origin.
Georgia Southern or Creole—80 Days. Cabbage greens. The leaves can be blanched white as Celery, made tender by enveloping each plant from the top downward with a large paper or muslin bag during late growth. Stems long, 2 to 3 ft., white or golden. Grown in sections where Cabbages do not thrive.

Landreths Chicory or Succory

Sometimes called French Endive. Plant four ounces for 100 yards of row

Large Rooted or Coffee—100 Days. This variety should not be confused with the Witloof, which

is used as a salad, for this is little used as such. Roots when dry are used as a substitute for coffee.

Witloof (French Endive)—110 Days. The leaf resembles a head of Cos Lettuce, large, thick; stems tightly folded against each other, the heart bleached like Celery.

Landreths Celery

Two ounces of seed will plant 100 yards of row, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. per acre. 1 oz. produces about 5000 plants. Maturing in 130 to 150 days according to season. Sow thinly just before the Apple tree is in bloom on a finely raked, well pulverized piece of ground, in a moist place or convenient to water, which should be applied freely during dry weather. The seed should not be covered more than a tenth of an inch. It is quite customary after planting celery to cover the ground with a slight sprinkling of straw or salt to retain the moisture. As soon as the seed is sprouted, take the hay or other covering off. Celery seed will not germinate in dry soil; therefore, it is very essential to plant it very early in the Spring. Start in hotbed or open ground. Thin to 4" apart when 3" high. Transplant in June or July 6" to 8" in rows 3' apart. Usually seed is sown 75 to 90 days before transplanting.

Easy Blanching or Sanford Superb—130 Days. Vigorous, plants medium size, stalks slightly taller than Golden Self-Blanching. White, crisp, thick, brittle, tender stalks, blanches easily, of an aromatic or nutty flavor. Foliage very crumpled.



Emperor or Fordhook—130 Days. A Dwarf variety of superior excellence. Showy dark green foliage with a golden heart, noted because of its particularly upright growth of unusually thick, stocky stalks. Very solid and large. No suckers. Sixteen inches high.

Giant Pascal—140 Days. A mammoth, silver-white stalked variety, one of the best, if not the best, large green celeries still on the market. It is productive, consequently profitable.

Golden Plume or Wonderful—115 Days. We hesitate to recommend a seed sort to take the place of Golden Self-Blanching, but here we offer something superior. This variety is an individual line selection from Golden Self-Blanching, is five to ten days earlier, produces a larger, thicker and more solid stalk, blanches much more easily, is of richer color, being creamy yellow and lastly, it withstands blight much better. No strain, no matter what the selling price may be, is superior to Golden Plume.

Golden Self-Blanching (Tall)—120 Days. By many believed to equal the famous French grown of this variety. It is a big hearted type. The plants develop crisp, tender stalks of rich, golden yellow color. It requires little blanching. 26 to 30 inches tall.

Summer Pascal. Produces a round, smooth stalk with a good, full heart. Requires 10 days or more to bleach with paper. Slower growing than Wonderful and burns easier.

Utah or Golden Crisp—132 Days. A week or ten days earlier to mature than Giant Pascal. Plants are compact, solid, and thick. Utah or Golden Crisp has a nutty flavor.

White Plume—115 Days. This is a most desirable, early, handsome Celery. One of the best varieties of Celery in the market. It is especially fine for private gardens. No garden should be without this most delicate and delicious variety. It is self-blanching to a great extent—consequently after earthing it blanches very quickly and is soon ready for the table. It is tender and sweet. White Plume plants are very attractive in appearance.

Turnip Rooted or Celariac

Large Smooth Prague—120 Days. This plant is used for the large Turnip-like bulbs forming under the ground. The stems above ground are of no value except to use for flavoring. The seed should be sown and given the same treatment as any ordinary Celery, except it is not necessary to earth up the plants.



The Colonial Boy Trademark

Here is the trademark of the D. Landreth Seed Co. Canal Street, Bristol Pa. It has a real significance for the buyer of garden seeds. First, it indicates that all products bearing this trademark come from D. Landreth Seed Co., the pioneer seed house of America. Next, it symbolizes the long span of years during which the firm has been in business. Products sold continuously for 160 years are bound to be good as they have a reputation to sustain.



Carmelcross

Landreth's Sweet Corn, Hybrid

This type of sweet corn is grown the same as the open pollinated except that it takes less seed per acre. Growers have found that 8 lb. is sufficient to plant an acre. Do not try to save your seed from hybrids as the seed must be produced by crossing each year. On account of their deep root system they are more drouth and heat resistant and more immune to disease; they are also most prolific and uniform.

Carmelcross—71 Days. Yellow. Stalk 5 to 6 feet. Ears 7" averaging 12 rows. Midseason variety. Wilt resistant. Introduced 1934.

Country Gentleman 8x6—95 Days. After several years of testing on Landreth's Bloomsdale Farm and other experiment stations throughout the United States, we have decided to offer one Country Gentleman Hybrid. This strain is outstanding in increased yield per acre as well as uniformity in type.

Evergreen 14x13—90 Days. We have tested the various Stowell's types, and observed them in all parts of the country. In our opinion only one is outstanding. We now offer this one to our customers. It will increase your yields and uniformity of your crop.

Golden Cross Bantam—86 Days. Grains medium length, golden in color. A well-known single cross or Inbred Hybrid produced by crossing Purdue Bantam No. 39 with Purdue No. 51. Height of stalks 5½ to 6 ft. Ears medium length and thickness, average length 7 to 8 inches, short pointed. Rows mostly 10 or 14. An excellent Hybrid in uniformity, quality, and high yield. Resistant to Wilt Disease.

Ioana P 39x145—87 Days. Yellow. Stalk 6 to 7 ft. Vigorous. Ears 7½ to 8 inches. 12 to 14 rows. Excellent canning and garden variety.



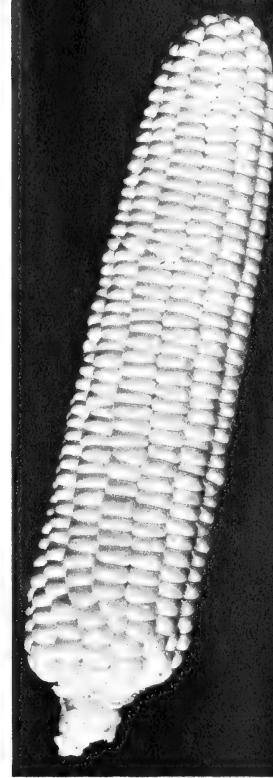
Marcross

Lee P 39 x C 27—82 Days. Yellow. Midseason variety. Quality excellent. 12 or 14 rows. Kernels broad. Recommended for New England.
Lincoln 39 x 23—72 Days. Yellow. Narrow kernels. Stalk 7 to 8 feet. 12 to 18 rows. Vigorous habits. Satisfactory in nearly all sections. Introduced in 1942.
Marcross—80 Days. A golden Hybrid of exceptional merit. About a week earlier than Golden Cross Bantam with a slightly shorter ear, and other characters about the same.

Narrow Grain 3 x 11—90 Days. As with Country Gentleman and Evergreen Hybrids, many inferior Narrow Grain strains are offered. After years of testing and observation we have uncovered the best one of this type. Try Landreths' stock of Narrow Grain Hybrid.

Spancross P 39—79 Days. Grains medium length, golden yellow. The height of stalk is about the same as Golden Cross Bantam, ears about the same length, 7 to 10 inches. There are usually 12 rows of golden yellow kernels of fine quality. Spancross is 5 to 7 days later than Spanish Gold. About a week earlier than Golden Cross Bantam.

Tendergold—82 Days. Yellow. Stalk 6 to 7 feet. Ears 7 to 8 inches nearly cylindrical. Similar in appearance to Golden Cross Bantam—12 to 16 rows. Good flavor and excellent quality.



Howling Mob

Landreths Garden Corn for Roasting Ears

(NOT HYBRID)

Adams Early (Ideal)—80 Days. Height of stalk 5 to 6 ft. Ears average 6 to 7 inches. Rows generally 10 to 14. Used for roasting ears.
Adams Extra Early—74 Days. Height of stalk 4½ to 5 ft. Ears averaging 5 to 6 inches. Rows generally 10 to 14. This is a white dent variety.

Landreths' Earliest Table (Early Beverly)—72 Days. Height of stalk 4½ to 5 ft. Ears 6 to 7 inches. Rows 8 or 10. A cream colored flint corn that may be planted early in the Spring for early market.

Trucker's Favorite—85 Days. Height of stalk 7½ to 8 ft. Ears average 7 to 8 inches. Rows generally 12 to 14. This is a favorite in the South for roasting ears, being a white dent.

Landreths Sweet Corn

Plant in hills 3' apart each way for early varieties, 3½—4' apart each way for later varieties. Plant 4—6 kernels in each hill. When 6" high thin to 3 or 4 to a hill. Shallow cultivation is advisable until tassels appear. One-half pound will plant 100 feet of row; 12 pounds per acre. Any soil if reasonably fertile and deeply worked is suitable. Should not be planted until danger of heavy frost is past. The main or later crops should not be planted until the ground is quite warm.

Standard Open Pollinated

Varieties—White

Country Gentleman—95 Days. Grains long and irregular, very narrow and white in color. Stalks 5½ to 6 ft. Ears medium length and thickness, averaging 6 to 7 inches, irregular rows. One of the best sweet corns for family garden and one of the most popular varieties used by commercial canners.

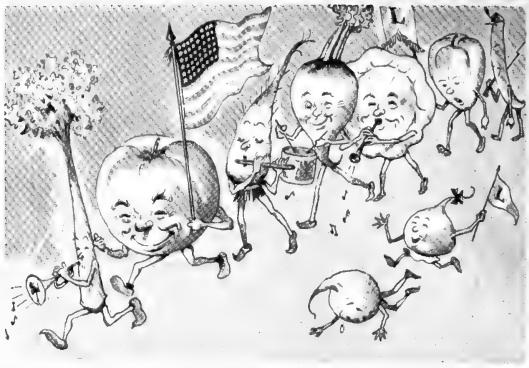
Early Evergreen—88 Days. Height of stalk 7 feet. Broad, vigorous green foliage. Ears about 7 to 8 inches long, with 14 or more irregular rows. Very deep, white grains.

Howling Mob—82 Days. Grains medium length and white in color. Height of stalk 6 to 6½ feet. Ears medium length and thickness. From 12 to 16 rows. In appearance, the kernels are pearl.

Landreths' Money Maker—100 Days. Grains medium length, broad and white in color. Height of stalk 7 to 7½ ft. Ears medium length and thin, averaging 6 to 7 inches, long pointed. Cobs small in diameter. Rows mostly 8 to 12. This is the finest quality sweet corn on the market, being of excellent flavor and extremely tender. Money Maker should be planted as early as possible. It remains edible for a longer period than other varieties. The finest eating sweet corn ever developed. Tender and honey-sweet.

Landreth's LEADS

THE PARADE



Long Island Beauty—98 Days. Height of stalk 8 to 9 ft. Ears averaging 9 to 10 inches. Rows mostly 12 to 16.

Stowell's Evergreen—90 Days. Grains long and white in color. Height of stalk about 7 to 8 ft. Ears medium length, thick. Average 8 to 9 inches long and short pointed. Rows mostly 12 to 16. This is the standard variety of sweet corn, much more of this variety being sold than any other. It is very popular for home and market gardeners and canners.

The Vanguard—72 Days. Grains medium length, color white. Height of stalk 5 to 5½ ft. Ears medium in length, thick, averaging 6 to 7 inches, short pointed. Rows mostly 12 to 16. About a week to ten days earlier than Howling Mob. A favorite in New Jersey for a first early sweet corn.

Standard Open Pollinated Varieties—Yellow

Bantam Evergreen (Golden Evergreen)—86 Days. Grains medium long and golden in color. Height of stalk 6½ to 7 ft. Ears medium length and thick, averaging 7 to 8 in. long. Rows mostly 12 or 14. It is a cross between Golden Bantam and Stowell's Evergreen. A good canner's variety.

Barden's Wonder Bantam—80 Days. Height of stalk 5½ to 6 ft. Ears 7 to 8 inches, mostly 8 rows. An improved strain of Golden Bantam type.

Golden Bantam (8 Rows)—80 Days. Height of stalk 5 to 5½ ft. Ears average 6 to 7 inches long. Its golden kernels have a delicious flavor. 8 rows.

Golden Bantam, Improved (10 to 14 Rows)—83 Days. A development from Golden Bantam. Sweet, and remains tender longer than regular Golden Bantam. 10 to 14 rows.

Golden Giant—88 Days. Height of stalk 5½ to 6 ft. Ears average 6 to 7 inches. Rows mostly 12 to 16. The kernels are creamy yellow in color and the flavor is unusually delicious.

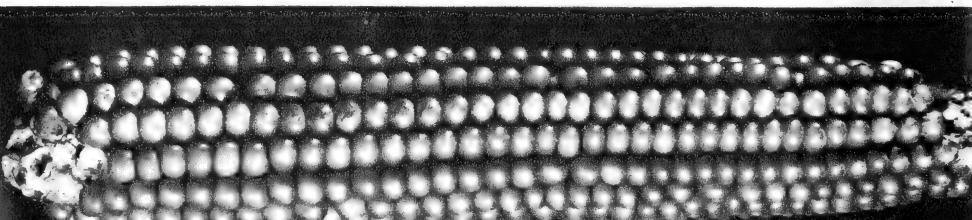
Golden Sunshine—74 Days. Stalk 4½ to 5 ft. Ears 5 to 6 in. long. 10 or 12 rows. Not recommended where Stewart's Wilt Disease is prevalent. Sweet and tender. Very early.

Whipple's Yellow—82 Days. Grains medium length, golden yellow color. Height of stalk 6 to 6½ ft. Ears medium in length and thickness, averaging 6 to 7 inches, long pointed. Rows mostly 14.

Landreth's Pop Corn

Hulless (Australian)—95 Days. Grains long and pointed, and white in color. Height of stalk about 5 ft. This is a dwarf growing sort, producing an abundance of very thick short ears 4½ to 5 inches long. These are closely set with narrow tight grains, some ears having as many as 30 to 40 rows of kernels.

Queen's Golden (Golden Queen)—115 Days. Golden grain, creamy white when popped. Height of stalk 6½ to 7 feet. Length of ear 5 to 7 inches, thin. Practically identical in every way to the White Rice, except that the grain is a golden cream color.



Pop Corn

TIME REQUIRED FOR GERMINATION UNDER VERY FAVORABLE CONDITIONS

TIME REQUIRED FOR GERMINATION		Days	Days	Days	Days	Days	
Artichoke	7	Corn	7	Muskmelon	6	Pumpkin	4
Asparagus	15	Cucumber	6	Watermelon	8	Radish	5
Beans	9	Eggplant	9	Okra	7	Rape	6
Beet	8	Endive	6	Onion	9	Rhubarb	11
Broccoli	4	Kale	5	Peas	7	Salsify	9
Brussels Sprouts	4	Leek	9	Parsley	15	Spinach	8
Cabbage	5	Lettuce	8	Parsnip	15	Squash	6
Carrot	15	Mustard	5	Pepper	11	Tomato	9
Cauliflower	8					Turnip	4

South American (Dynamite or T. N. T.)—105 Days. Yellow variety. Large eared and enormous when popped, 12 to 16 rows.

White Rice—110 Days. Grains long and pointed, somewhat resembling rice, from which it takes its name. Height of stalk 5 to 6 ft. Ears 5 to 7 inches long, having 14 to 20 rows of kernels.

Landreth's *Field Corn*

Plant 7 to 12 pounds to the acre or about one bushel (56 pounds) to 5 acres. Originally a native of North and South America. Was grown in Peru centuries ago. Our regular stocks of Field Corn, grown in Bucks County, Pa. (one of the four best corn counties), are superior in quality and germination.

Bristol Early Yellow or White Capped Yellow Dent—100 Days. Grains are light or lemon yellow color with a white dented cap or top. Height of stalk 7 to 7½ feet with ears averaging 10 to 11 inches in length. Rows generally 10 to 14 on a white cob.

Golden Beauty or Sweepstakes—120 Days. Grains are golden yellow in color with a rather shallow dented cap or tip. Height of stalk about 9 to 10 ft. Ears averaging 8 to 9 inches. Rows generally 10 to 14 on a red cob.

Golden Dent—110 Days. Grains are a glossy golden yellow color with a distinctly dented cap or top. Height of stalk 8½ to 9 ft. Ears averaging 8 to 9 inches. Rows generally 14 to 18 on a red cob.

Lancaster County Sure Crop—110 Days. Grains are orange yellow color on the sides and the shallow dent on the cap or top being yellow. Height of stalk is from 8 to 9 feet. Ears averaging 11 to 12 inches. Rows generally 12 to 14 on a red cob.

Leaming—105 Days. Top of kernel is bright, unglazed and yellow. The body of the kernel is dark yellow and glazed. Height of stalk 8½ to 9 ft. Ears run from 7 to 8 inches in length. Rows 14 to 18 on a red cob.

Penna. Long Yellow Flint or 8-Rowed Yellow—90 Days. Kernels flinty, hard and glazed, the grains are amber in color. Height of stalk is 7 to 8 feet. Ears average 11 to 12 inches, usually 8 rows. Cob white.

Snowflake or Boone County White—120 Days. White glazed with dull white dented to gourd crown. Height of stalk 9 to 10 ft. Long, thick ears, averaging 9 to 10 inches. Rows mostly 14 to 18 on a white cob.

Hybrid Field Corn—U. S. 13—119 Days. Have extra root systems enabling them to withstand strong winds and storms. High yields. Uniform. This variety has medium tall stalks and deep grains. Recommended for grain and silage. Recommended for EASTERN STATES.

Landreth's Dandelion

Cabbaging or Improved Thick Leaf—60 Days. An improved type of an old-fashion plant rapidly growing into favor as an early Salad.

French Garden—55 Days. A good sort, not so strong in growth as the Cabbaging.



Field Corn—Golden Dent



Originator's Stock
Is Sold Only in
Sealed
Lithographed
Containers

Landreth's Cucumbers

Origin not positively known but thought to be in India. Plant half inch deep. Thin to 3 or 4 plants per hill. Each hill should be separated 4 feet. 1 oz. will plant 100 hills. Plant four pounds to the acre. A good crop cannot be grown on thin soil. For early use plant when the Cherry is in bloom or when danger of frost is past. For pickles plant early in August to get 2 to 3 inch fruit in late September.

Among many people the phrase white spine is not understood. The spines on the cucumber are of two kinds white and black. They have nothing to do with the outside color of the cucumber for they are the little prickly white or black projections on the skin of the fruit.

Slicing Varieties

A. & C. (Colorado) — 60 Days. Spines white. Vines healthy, robust and resistant to disease, producing cucumbers about 9 inches long, but not quite so large in diameter as Early Fortune.

Arlington White Spine — 65 Days. A cucumber that for years was the standard of perfection of White Spine types. Fruit long, slim and attractive, thicker than Early Fortune, same diameter all over, rather chunky in appearance.

Black Diamond — 60 Days. One of the greenest and earliest of the Long White Spine Varieties. Hardy, large fruited, excellent shape, uniform from end to end. Its extended or long drawn out period of picking has given it a favorable reputation among Market Gardeners. Used extensively in Florida to ship North.

Kirby "Original Strain" Cucumber — 60 Days. This is the strain now being used by a great many packers of pickles and relishes. It is a heavy producer, about 7 inches long, and has the property of retaining the color during processing, which is so essential for putting up an attractive pack. Its cylindrical fruit is very adaptable for packing, as it fills the containers to better advantage than other types. It is an early white spine variety with excellent shipping qualities. The color is dark green from end to end.

Kirby Cucumber — Special Long Strain — 68 Days. Supplanting other long type cucumbers, as it is a week to ten days earlier than many varieties and long enough for all purposes. The Kirby Cucumber Special Long Strain is 8 inches long and is sold under our trademark in the same carton as illustrated, but will have printed — above the picture — Special Long Strain. It has all the good qualities of the original strain and is longer. Kirby Trade Mark is registered in the U. S. Patent Office and is sold exclusively in Cartons by D. Landreth Seed Co.

Cucumber Cubit — 62 Days. A fine dark green, white spine, cylindrical cucumber with rounded ends. Firm white flesh, ideal for slicing. A prolific bearer for the home garden.

Davis Perfect — 70 Days. Intensely dark green skin but a shy producer of seeds. Flesh very white. Fine for slicing. A most desirable variety for both family and market garden cultivation. Always dark green, smooth skin. 9 to 10 inches long, tapering to both ends.

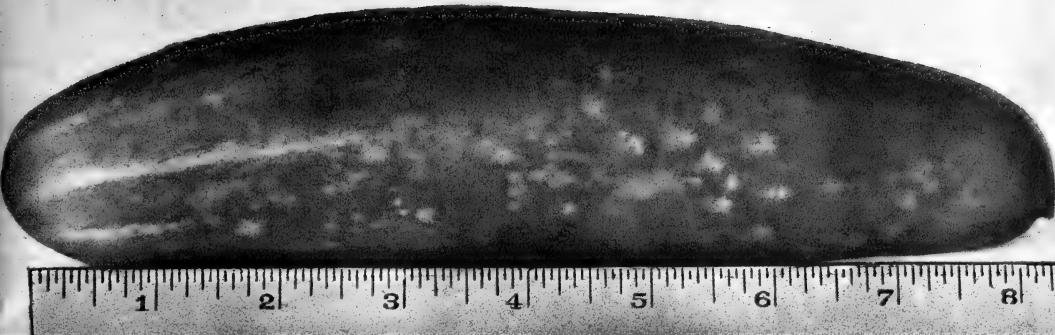
Early Fortune — 64 Days. An early, long, slim, well-shaped, white spine of a deep green color, retaining green color longer than most other sorts. Fruit about 8 inches.

Long Green Improved — 70 Days. A Black Spine variety. Vines very vigorous and productive. One of the best, if not the best, variety for slicing and salting. A very prolific bearer. A universal favorite. Hardy and disease resistant. Fruit 12 to 13 inches long, somewhat pointed at the end with warts particularly on stem end.

Straight Eight — 66 Days. Length about 8 inches, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. Fruit, well rounded at the ends. Deep green in color. Free from striping. Symmetrical. Desirable for shipping. An All-America Gold Medal Award in 1935.



Chicago Pickling Cucumbers



Straight Eight

Pickling Varieties

Boston Pickling—58 Days. A very productive variety, robust in growth; dark green, paling to light green at tip. Warty and black spined.

Chicago Pickling—58 Days. Vine vigorous, foliage broad. Fruit rounded with square ends, choice green color with smooth skin, few spines. We can recommend this variety as being the most desirable, the sturdiest and hardiest of all pickles.

Early Cluster—52 Days. Fruit borne in clusters, of two or three, from which it gets its name.

Green Prolific Pickling (Short Prolific)—56 Days. A short-vined, short fruited, productive variety, producing fruit for pickling in a comparatively short time. Black Spine, an abundant bearer, highly recommended for pickles. Short vine allows planting in rows as close as 2½ feet.

Jersey Pickling—56 Days. A short black-spined, productive sort, having the reputation of ripening better than any other variety and of holding its color. Early Spring sowing will develop fruit of pickling size 2 to 3 inches, in 50 days.

National Pickling—56 Days. A fine pickle developed at the Michigan Agricultural College. Dark green, square ended, resembles Snow's Pickling.

Snow's Perfection Pickling—55 Days. In appearance of fruit a variation of the Chicago Pickle, but considerably longer in vine than Short Prolific. Small, early, dark green, both ends blunt. It has a reputation of being more productive than any of its class and in every way suitable for pickling.

West India Gherkin or Burr—65 Days. Used for pickles only. Form or fruit resembles a horse chestnut burr. Covered with prickly spines.

Landreths' Eggplant

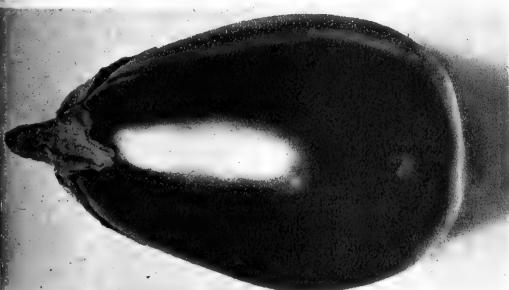
Eggplant is a native of Africa. Years ago in the Southern States it was called "Guinea Squash." One ounce of seed will provide 2000 plants, enough for one-quarter of an acre. Seed under favorable conditions breaks ground in 9 days. This fruit is one of the finest for the garden on the market. Plants are a little difficult to raise, owing to the fact that the seed often germinates slowly. Should always be started in a hotbed, or on a window ledge in the house. After the plants show two rough leaves they should be transplanted 3 to 4 inches apart to give them room to develop, so that after they have gotten sturdy they can be planted in the open garden with 2 ft. between rows and 3 ft. between plants. The plants will produce an average of 4 to 5 fruit—sometimes 10—weighing 5 to 6 pounds.

Black Beauty—125 Days. This variety is earlier than the Landreths' Large Round Purple, but it is slightly smaller. It is very popular because it does not lose its black color.

Florida High Bush—130 Days. We cannot recommend this variety nearly as highly as we do the Landreths' Large Round Purple, or Black Beauty, although it is very popular in some sections. Vines 26 to 32 inches, vigorous, and a continuous bearer.

Landreths' Large Round Purple—130 Days. It is productive and vigorous. The fruit often reaches a weight of 10 to 12 pounds. Fruit broad and flat at the bottom. Diameter is nearly equal to the length. Color when grown on soil of proper quality is a deep purple, often appearing almost black, although not as black as the Black Beauty.

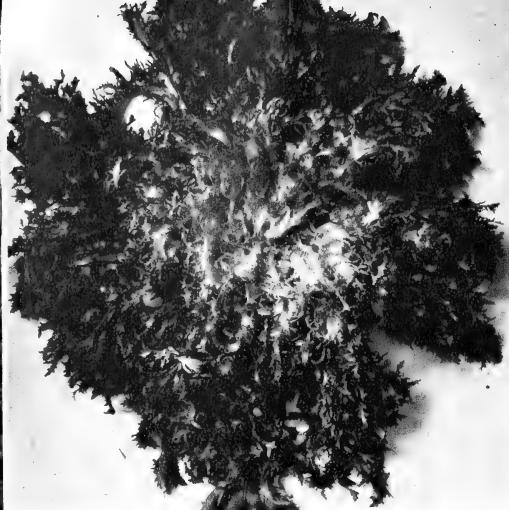
New York Improved—130 Days. This is probably the oldest and best known variety on the market. It is early, produces 4 to 6 very large fruit of excellent quality. The fruit is better if grown on a sandy loam.



Eggplant—New York Improved

WATERING THE GARDEN

The garden should be watered when the soil shows signs of becoming dry. A light sprinkling is a bad practice. Be sure to deeply soak the soil each watering and refrain from using the irrigation or garden hose until actually needed again.



Giant Green Curled Endive

Landreth's Endive

Sow one ounce of seed for 150 feet of row. Plant three pounds to the acre. Sow in the Spring as soon as the earth is free from frost and replant to within 60 days of Autumn frost. Drill in rows 14 in. to 20 in. apart, and thin the plants to 8 inches. Tie up the loose leaves or cover with a pot to blanch the salad. This is one of the most palatable Vegetables which can be used as a salad as well as a garnish to table vegetables. Endive can be boiled like Spinach. It is of rapid growth. The plants are of rosette shape and can be tied up and bleached pure white like Celery. Blanching greatly improves the taste.

Broad-Leaved Batavian or Escarolle—90 Days. Foliage broad and flat, 16 inches in diameter—deep green leaves with thick midrib. Leaves are exceedingly palatable when well bleached. Stands dry weather better than any other sorts.

Giant Green Curled or Ruffick—85 Days. This is a hardy growing variety, 16 to 18 inches in diameter, with deep green leaves. When tied up these plants of red footstalks bleach white very quickly.

True Heart or Full Heart—86 Days. An Improved Batavian, only broader and thicker head at eating stage. Excellent shipping qualities.

White Curled—96 Days. A distinct variety of white or light-colored leaves. More delicate and smaller in form than the large green curled. Less astringent than the green; is slightly easier to bleach.

The employees of D. Landreth Seed Company are participating in a payroll deduction plan for the purchase of War Bonds and Stamps.

Landreth's Herbs

Because of their strong, spicy taste and odor Herbs are used generously in the preparation of food both in the home and in commercial kitchens. To preserve, dry thoroughly, then rub the foliage almost to powder. Store in jars or bottles tightly corked. A number of herb varieties previously imported from Europe are unavailable. Herbs are very ornamental, many bearing really lovely flowers. Some are perennial, and when once established, may be preserved for years. Sow the seed very carefully in seed-beds about the middle of Spring, and the following Autumn or Spring transplant the perennials to convenient situations. Most Herbs prefer full sun.



Herb—Sweet Basil

Anise—Flowers yellowish white. Roots and leaves somewhat like Celery. Use for garnishing, seasoning, and in cordials. Also used in bread, cake, cookies and candy. 14 to 16 inches tall. Seed should be sown where plants are to stand.

Basil—Sweet Large Leaf—The clove flavored foliage is tall, light green and very aromatic. Stalks 18 inches. Excellent in omelets, soups, and as a garnishing for salad. Splendid in cheese or tomato dishes and in fruit drinks. Purple flowers.

Borage—Flowers excellent for bees and for garnishing cool drinks. Only the small tender leaves should be used. Flowers purple or violet, and are fine for house decoration.

Caraway—Used similarly to Anise as a seasoning for breads, confectionary and meats. Foliage resembles Carrot and the flowers are white.

Coriander—White flowers. Seeds used in confectionary and for flavoring beverages.

Dandelion—Used in salads for its pungent taste.

Fennel, Florence—Bulb is usually boiled and used in fish sauces. Blanched stalks can be eaten like Celery.

Dill, Mammoth—Seed used for seasoning pickles, and foliage in salads. Flowers attractive yellow.

Nasturtium—Seeds and leaves used in salads and pickles.

Sorrel—Narrow leaved, can be eaten raw like Lettuce, or boiled like Spinach. Endures 4 to 5 years. Perennial.

"Much credit," said President Roosevelt in his recent message to the Congress on our food program, "is due to the patriotic men and women who spent so much time and energy in planting the 20 million victory gardens in the United States and helped to meet the food requirements. It is estimated that about 8 million tons of food were produced in 1943 in these victory gardens."

Landreth's Kale or Borecole

One ounce of seed will sow 100 yards of row. Four pounds to the acre. This is a very valuable plant for greens. A curly, loose-leaved plant of the Cabbage family. Sow in the early Spring when the Oak is in full leaf, again in the early Autumn. Drill in rows of $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet, thin to 8 or 20 inches, according to vigor of variety.

Bloomsdale Double Extra Curled—50 Days. A superior sort, introduced by us in 1894, being very curly, dark blue green, hardy, so short stemmed that it rests practically on the ground, 9 to 11 inches broad, spreading and far denser in foliage than any other sort. Plants broader than a bushel basket and seem to hug the earth. More hardy than Dwarf Curled Scotch, passing unharmed through the severest Winter as far north as Philadelphia. 9 inches high.

Dwarf Blue Scotch—50 Days. Very finely curled leaves on short stem. Color: blue green. Dwarf. Compact.

Dwarf Curled Scotch or Norfolk—55 Days. A very favorite sort for garnishing. Sometimes called Dark Green Moss Curled. Foliage dark green, very finely curled. An excellent variety of spreading habit, short stalk. 14 to 16 inches in height.

Dwarf Siberian—60 Days. Foliage flat, broad, curled on edges, blue, hardy. Stands a most rigorous Winter. Very vigorous, 16 inches, large leaves, comparatively plain, frequently grown for forage.

Tall Green Curled Scotch—60 Days. Dark green. 30" tall.

Landreth's Kohl Rabi

One ounce of seed will plant 200 feet of row. Plant four pounds per acre. This plant, used both for table and for cattle feeding, is a Cabbage in which the cultural development has been directed to the stalk, not to leaf. Enlarged stems take the globular form of the Turnip and are the edible part. Best eaten when the bulbs are not very large and remove outer skin before boiling. More tender and sweet than Turnips. Culture is similar to Cabbage. Plant early and sow until hot weather. Cover seed $\frac{1}{2}$ in., sow in rows 12" to 18" apart. Thin plants to 5".

Purple Vienna—60 Days. The bulb of this variety is purple. Green leaves with purple stems. It should be cooked when not over two inches in diameter. In maturity it develops for use with the White Vienna.

White Vienna—60 Days. Very choice stock. Short-leaved, bulb light green, very rapid in growth. Fine in texture if eaten when not over two inches. Symmetrical in form.



Kohl Rabi—
White Vienna



Leek—
Giant
Musselburgh

Landreth's Leek

Used for soup, stew, creamed, and salad. A member of the Onion family. Mild flavor. One ounce will sow 150 ft. of row. Allow four pounds to the acre. Breaks ground in 9 days under favorable conditions. Sow when apple is in bloom and again in midsummer $\frac{1}{2}$ " deep. If for permanent position, sow in rows 18" apart; if for transplanting, sow close in beds. To secure a full development, thin out the rows or plant the seedlings 4 inches apart in the row. Before the danger of hard frost takes up the plants and preserve in trenches the same as Celery. Draw soil up around plants to blanch them.

Giant Musselburgh—85 Days. A remarkably large and showy variety. Leaves broad, deep green, and flat. Hardy edible stems. Six to eight inches in length.

Monstrous Carentan—85 Days. Very superior, large rooted, broad leaved. The largest type, very hardy. Stems sometimes 3 inches in diameter.



Lettuce—Big Boston



Lettuce—Iceberg

*L*andreths Lettuce

Lettuce has been cultivated in Europe since 1562. The origin before that is unknown. One ounce of seed will plant 200 feet of row. Plant three pounds to the acre. Breaks ground in 8 days under favorable conditions. To have outstanding Lettuce in early Spring, sow in seed bed the September preceding. Protect the plants during the Winter in a box covered with glass or litter. Early in the Spring transplant half into rich ground. The other half force to an earlier development under sash. For a later supply, sow in drills; when up a few inches, thin out plants 10 to 12 inches apart for heading varieties and 3 to 8 inches for loose-leaved. Plant seed very shallow. Use plenty of water, thoroughly cultivate and if possible shade lettuce in the hottest weather.

Heading Varieties

Big Boston—70 Days. A white seeded cabbage lettuce, generally known in Europe as "Trocadero Cabbage." A reliable, popular and uniform header. Well shaped, globular, medium light green with a slight tinge of bronze on the margin of the outer edge. Leaves smooth, practically no blisters, very hardy. An excellent shipper.

Crisp-As-Ice—74 Days. Well known for its ability to head even during hot weather. Medium size. Dark green outer leaves with reddish brown tinting. Solid heads cream color in the heart.

Great Lakes—75 Days. A crisp head, summer lettuce able to stand the heat and the sun. It is remarkably slow to throw a seed head, and it is very resistant to tip burn.

Hanson—80 Days. White Seed. One of the standard globular heading varieties of many years. Leaves curly, crisp, with fringed edges, but not

as fringed as Grand Rapids, folded so tightly as to make an attractive white interior. Medium size, light green leaves, heat resisting.

Iceberg—80 Days. White Seed. A curled heading medium large, crisp, green variety, edges fringed and tinged with brown. Outer leaves have strong ribs enclosing an exceedingly crisp and white interior.

Imperial No. 44—80 Days. Undoubtedly the best heading Iceberg for the East. It can be grown on a large variety of soils. Competes successfully with Western grown Iceberg. It makes heads better than any other strain. Resists top burn. Some trial rows cut 100% in July. True Iceberg type. Heads solid.

Imperial No. 847—83 Days. Black seeded. Iceberg type. Will produce large solid heads in Spring, Summer and Fall. It is a little later than Imperial 44 but has larger heads of finest quality.

May King—60 Days. White Seed. Producing a Cabbage-like head, round, solid, medium size, light green, slightly tinged with brown edges. Is an early, quick grower and an extremely good shipper.

Mignonette—68 Days. Black Seed. A curly crisp small heading variety. Leaves much crumpled, brown with dark greenish tinge, forming a small but compact hard head.

New York (Wonderful or Los Angeles)—80 Days. White Seed. Possibly the most sought after Lettuce in the market today. It is the crisp hard Lettuce which is served so extensively on dining cars and in hotels and restaurants. It is a large heading variety, dark metallic green, slightly curled on the edges.

New York No. 12—73 Days. An early improved strain of New York for Spring and Summer. It is a well bred selection of this famous lettuce, being lighter in color.

NUMBER OF PLANTS, ETC., REQUIRED TO SET AN ACRE (Measurements Indicated Below Represent Feet)

1 x 1.....	.43,560	3 x 3.....	.4,840	15 x 15.....	193
1 1/2 x 1 1/2.....	.19,360	4 x 4.....	2,722	18 x 18.....	134
2 x 2.....	.10,890	5 x 5.....	1,722	20 x 20.....	108
2 1/2 x 2 1/2.....	.6,670	6 x 6.....	1,200	25 x 25.....	78
3 x 1.....	.14,520	9 x 9.....	537	30 x 30.....	40
3 x 2.....	.7,260	12 x 12.....	302	40 x 40.....	27

Salamander (Black Seeded Tennis Ball)—65 Days. Black Seed. A large, light green, compact head with a white heart. Very tender, crisp, extremely slow to run to Seed. The Salamander is one of the best heat resisting Lettuces available today.

Simon's Cabbage Head—70 Days. One of the finest heading Types in existence. Outer leaves smooth, light in color. Heads globular in shape. One of the most productive varieties.

Simon's Cabbage Head, Select Stock—70 Days. A superior strain of original Simon's Cabbage Head Lettuce. This strain is developed from the most perfect types and we recommend it with fullest confidence.

White Boston—70 Days. This white seeded variety resembles Big Boston in appearance except that its outer leaves do not turn red and are smoother than most varieties. We consider this strain superior to Big Boston and just as early. It is as productive and is an exceptionally fine Lettuce.



Lettuce—Paris White Cos

Loose-Leaved Varieties

Black Seeded Simpson—45 Days. Black Seed. A standard loose-leaved American variety of very good quality. Crisp, yellowish green leaves of large size. Grows very quickly. The flavor is excellent. The color of the leaves is a lighter yellow than White Seeded Simpson.

Early Curled Silesia (White Seeded Simpson)—45 Days. One of the best known and most popular of the curled varieties, of excellent quality. A quick growing, non-heading, crisp sort. The leaves are light green and crumpled. They are similar in appearance to the Black Seeded Simpson, only of a more golden yellow.

Grand Rapids—45 Days. Black Seed. One of the leading non-heading varieties. Curled, crisp, light green, waxy leaves very much fringed. Cultivated extensively in the West under glass. Very tender leaves of fine quality. Similar to Boston Curled.

Prize Head—50 Days. White Seed. A variety used very extensively in the United States. A curly, non-heading, crisp sort, having the general appearance of bronze all over. The inside leaves are emerald green. Prize Head, also known as Satisfaction, is a rapid grower.

Cos or Romaine

This kind of Lettuce originated on the Island of Cos near Malta, in the Mediterranean Sea. Both varieties were listed by us over 100 years ago.

Dark Green Cos—65 Days. White Seed. Same as Paris White Cos except leaves are dark green.

Paris White Cos—65 Days. White Seed. A strong grower and very productive with long, shell-shaped, light green leaves of most excellent quality. It is a self-folder, but when the plant is over half grown it is best tied up with a soft string or a wisp of grass so the inner leaves may be blanched perfectly white, in which condition they are more crisp.



Lettuce—New York

Landreths Mustard

Of European origin. One ounce sows 200 feet of drill. Four pounds will sow an acre. Breaks ground in 5 days and one inch high in 8 days under most favorable circumstances in our greenhouse. In the Spring, when the Pear tree is in bloom or as soon as the ground can be worked, drill in rows 18 inches apart, covering the seed lightly. To have a succession the sowings should be made every two or three weeks till Fall. Used extensively for salad and also as spinach.

Bloomsdale, Large-Leaved—35 Days. Producing, when fully grown, immense leaves which are long and broad. Leaves when not too large are very tender and palatable as a salad. The leaves when large are often boiled like Spinach.

Chinese, Broad-Leaved—45 Days. The mother variety from which Bloomsdale Large-Leaved was selected and bred.

Florida, Broad-Leaved—43 Days. Leaves exceptionally large, slightly crumpled and thick. More of a yellowish color than Chinese Broad-Leaved. Thick, white midrib. A quick growing variety.

Giant Southern Curled—35 Days. Leaves large, yellowish green, much crumpled on the edges.

Mustard Spinach (Tendergreen)—28 Days. Narrow, dark-green leaves combining flavor of Spinach and Mustard.

Ostrich Plume (Fordhook Fancy)—40 Days. This was introduced, grown and named over fifty years ago by the Landreths. Shoots to seed much more slowly than any other sort. Dark green, long, plume-like leaves are very distinct and borne in profusion. Very curly, ornamental and delicate.

Landreth's Muskmelon- Cantaloupe

One ounce of seed will plant 50 hills. Plant three pounds to the acre. Cantaloupes do well upon sod ground or upon land prepared for planting by plowing down a crop of Winter Wheat, or Rye, the straw keeping the soil loose. Thrives best on sandy soil. The seeds should be planted about corn seeding time in hills about $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet in each direction. Sow 8 to 10 seeds in a hill. Cover the seed one inch and when plants are 4 inches tall, thin each hill to four of the best plants. Two shovelfuls of well-rotted stable manure in each hill will greatly aid growth. Cantaloupe vines are often destroyed by bugs if not properly sprayed or lime applied to the foliage in small quantities.

Pink and Orange Varieties

Bender's Surprise—95 Days. This is larger than ordinary Surprise, ribbed slightly, hard and netted. Its coarse netting and heavy rind gives it good shipping qualities. The shape is similar to Surprise.

Defender (Burrell's Gem)—86 Days. A celebrated orange fleshed Melon. One of the best of the Rocky Ford types.

Edward's Perfecto—90 Days. This is a salmon fleshed, round, well netted without ribs, very small cavity variety. Excellent for shipping.



Honey Dew

Emerald Gem—86 Days. A small, early Melon. It is globular in form, flattened at the poles, slightly ribbed, netted, orange flesh, and has a deep emerald green line under the skin. One of the best for the garden.

Fordhook—86 Days. A thick, orange flesh, small cavity melon, well ribbed and heavily netted. Flat at poles, resembling the Jenny Lind in many respects, except in color.

Hale's Best No. 36—85 Days. A very early melon. Salmon flesh of exceptional thickness. Oval in shape with heavy netting and prominent ribs. 8 to 10 days earlier than Rocky Ford. Planted in many sections, its chief value being its remarkable earliness.

Hale's Best (Jumbo)—88 Days. A larger strain than Hale's Best No. 36. Slightly oval. Weight 5 to 6 pounds. Heavily netted and more ribbed than No. 36. Salmon flesh, thick, and of excellent quality.

Hearts of Gold (Hoodoo)—90 Days. An orange fleshed, medium sized, almost round shaped, good shipping variety. Fine netting extending over the whole surface. A fine highly colored melon.

Hearts of Gold No. 10 (Morrill's Strain)—90 Days. This is a very superior strain selected from the famous Hearts of Gold. The cavity is very small with a deep salmon flesh. Well netted and slightly ribbed.

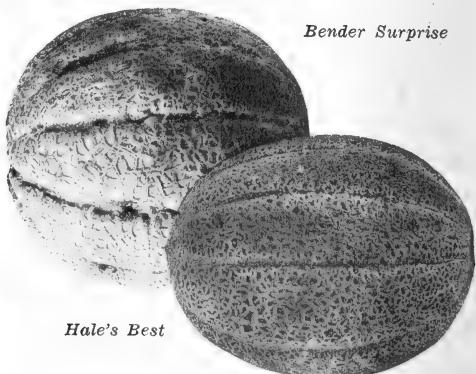
Honey Rock (Sugar Rock)—93 Days. Orange fleshed, heavily netted, midseason variety. Globular fruits $5\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$ inches, with small cavity. Flesh is sweet, juicy and pleasantly aromatic.

Osage (Miller's Cream)—92 Days. Fruit medium size, oval, slightly ribbed, small cavity, dark green in color, covered with a shallow netting. Flesh deep salmon color.

Pollock No. 10-25—95 Days. The fruit is quite round, heavily netted, no ribs, small cavity, excellent flavor. Identical to Rocky Ford except the flesh is salmon tinted. This variety has a reputation of being rust-resistant.

Pride of Wisconsin—95 Days. A new introduction in great demand in Pennsylvania and Maryland. Well ribbed and netted, with small cavity and thin rind. Splendid golden color and very palatable.

Surprise (Tip-Top)—95 Days. Very productive, medium size. Fruit nearly round although sometimes a little flat. Color grayish green, deep ribbed, and very little if any netting. Flesh deep salmon color, sweet and of such exquisite flavor that it has put this sort in high favor with the melon specialist.



Hale's Best

Green Fleshed Varieties

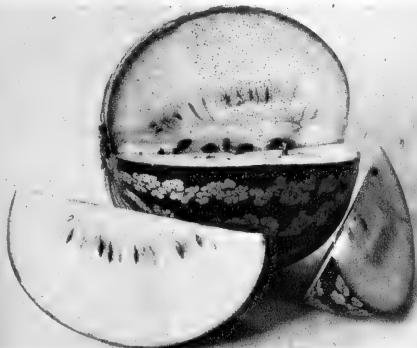
Honey Dew—110 Days. Fruits round to oval, with smooth, nearly white skin, green flesh. Flesh thick, light emerald green when first picked, creamy yellow after stored several days. It is best five or ten days after picking, when the flesh becomes creamy yellow. If picked when slightly green and put in a cool place it will keep from five to six weeks. This is the very popular melon served in the late autumn after all other Cantaloupes are over.

Large Hackensack (Turk's Cap)—94 Days. Large fruit, flattened at the poles, flesh green. A great

favorite with the family gardeners. Its large size, however, is against it with Market Gardeners.

Rocky Ford (Netted Gem)—95 Days. Flesh light green with gold tinge in center. Fruit nearly round, small cavity. Netted with gray all over, free from ribs. It varies in type and thickness of skin, according to selection. Is a medium early sort with practically no ribs and intense netting.

Rocky Ford—Landreths' Extra Select—95 Days. This seed is saved from hand-selected fruit and is superior to the ordinary field-picked strain of Rocky Ford. Flesh light green, of a delicate spicy flavor. Melons nearly round, very small cavity, uniform in size and shape, netted all over with a fine gray tracery. No ribs discernible.



Citron

Landreths Watermelon

Native of Central Africa. One ounce will plant about 30 hills; use 4 pounds per acre. Plant 6 to 8 seeds in a hill and the hills should be 7 or 8 feet apart in each direction. Cover the seed $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. Plant when the weather is warm (which in some sections is when the walnut tree is in bloom). Watermelons do best in rich, sandy soil on sod, or well prepared ground by plowing down a crop of Winter Wheat or Rye, the sod or grain aerating or keeping loose the soil. Two large shovelfuls of well-rotted stable manure dug and trampled into each hill and covered with earth will help wonderfully. It is wise to reserve some seed for replanting in case of destruction to the plants by insect depredation or beating rains. Landreths' seed is grown especially for seed from mature melons and is not a by-product of some melon grower.

Citron, Red-Seeded—90 Days. Seeds red and small. A round, small, light and dark green striped melon. Used for preserving only.

Dixie Queen (Cuban Queen)—85 Days. Seed very small, white. A particularly shy seeder with a vigorous, productive vine. The rind is tough, making it a fairly good shipper. The color of the melons is very light green with finely veined and darker green irregular striping. Shape round, slightly elongated from stem to bud. Flesh solid, brilliant red to within half



Florida Favorite Watermelons

an inch of outer rind. Quality unexcelled. Fine sugary flavor. Must be well fertilized to produce perfect melons as it is a very prolific bearer. Some specimens weigh over 60 lbs. Average weight 30 to 40 pounds.

Early Kansas—80 Days. Seed reddish brown. Used extensively in the middle West and especially in Oklahoma. Attractive in appearance. Vigorous grower, productive, flesh bright red, skin light green with wavy stripes, shape nearly round. A good shipper and melons occasionally weigh 60 lbs.

Florida Favorite—85 Days. A vigorous, very productive vine, producing large, long fruits which are dark green in color, with irregular mottled striping of a lighter shade. Flesh very sweet, deep red in color and of excellent quality. Rind is thin but stands up well. Seed white. 16 x 10 inches.

Georgia Rattlesnake (Augusta)—85 Days. Seed creamy white, with black tips. A long, large, Southern standby. Bright yellowish green melon with irregular stripes of very dark green, mottled with a medium green. Flesh bright scarlet. 18 x 12 inches.

Halbert's Honey—88 Days. Seed creamy white with brown tips. Similar to Kleckley Sweet. About 20 inches long, oblong, almost equally round at each end, rind dark green. Sweet and unsurpassed. A fine, long, cylindrical Melon for home use.

Hawkesbury—85 Days. Wilt resistant. Oblong melon, ends slightly tapered. Rind coloring light gray with fine green veining. Flesh bright reddish pink. Qualifies for home use and shipping.

Please...
NO TRESPASSING
This is a
VICTORY GARDEN
COURTESY OF
D. Landreth Seed Company
BRISTOL, PA.
CANAL STREET

Post these signs on your Victory Garden. Protect your good work, each 10c (to cover the cost of packing and mailing) or buy them from your Landreth seed dealer.

Irish Grey—90 Days. Color of seed all creamy white. Popular as a shipper. Fruit long, oval, light grey color outside. Flesh bright red, free from hard centers. 17 x 10 inches.

Kleckley Sweet or Monte Cristo—85 Days. Seed creamy white. One of the most sought after melons. Fruit oblong, about 20 inches in length. Rind thin, and always a very dark green. Early to ripen. Flesh scarlet, sugary and crisp. This melon, by reason of its rind, is not as well adapted for shipping as for home consumption.

Leesburg—85 Days. Wilt resistant, Kleckley Sweet type. Long, dark green, uniform and excellent shipper.

Stone Mountain (Dixie Bell)—90 Days. Seed white with black or dark brown marking. Soil makes a great difference in marking. One of the largest melons in cultivation. It is early for its large size, almost round, dark green rind, with a slightly irregular darker veining, slightly flattened on the ends. Solid scarlet flesh. It is a shy seeder. This is a fine melon for home and nearby trade. It is sweet, tender, and juicy. Too large and tender for distant shipping. Undoubtedly the most popular Melon on the market.

Tom Watson—90 Days. Brown, white spotted seed. An even, oblong, dark green melon, finely marked all over with darker green tracing than Kleckley Sweet and slightly longer. Flesh deep red, fine flavor, no core. Often weighs 50 to 60 pounds. A good shipping type.

Wonder (Improved Kleckley Sweet)—85 Days. In color it is like Kleckley Sweet. In shape it is long, weighing sometimes up to 50 pounds. The color of the seed is white and the flesh deep red. The texture is fine and the flavor is very superior. In reality it is an improved Kleckley Sweet. Excellent for Home and Market Garden. Not adapted to shipping long distances as its skin is too tender. 17 x 10 inches.



Southport Red Globe

Landreth's Onions

One ounce will sow 150 feet of row; 5 lbs. per acre for large onions. Rows should be about 15 inches apart. The soil should be rich and well drained. Sow in the early spring, covering $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep. When large enough thin out to allow plenty of room for the bulbs. To produce sets, sow 60 to 80 lbs. per acre. Large onions can be obtained from seed as well as sets.

Red Varieties

Red Wethersfield—110 Days. The standard red variety listed by us for over 100 years. Popular in the East, where large crops have been grown many years for shipment. Bulbs are broad and flat. Flesh light purplish red. Excellent keeper. Seed used for growing Onion Sets or large Onions.

Southport Red Globe—130 Days. A very desirable main crop, purplish red, globe shape with an oblong tendency, with smooth glossy surface. A large producer and an excellent shipper and keeper. The most showy because of its bright color.

White Varieties

Crystal White Wax—93 Days. Bulbs crystal white, flat, mild and sweet. Suitable for early shipping from the South.

Southport White Globe—110 Days. A showy, mild flavored, large, pure White Globe variety. Very solid, producing, a good keeper and possibly the best for sets of all White sorts. Unsurpassed in uniformity. Absolutely pure white.

Sweet Spanish White—110 Days. A beautiful pure white onion. Mild flavor. Same as River-side Sweet, except the color.

White Bermuda—see Yellow Bermuda.

White Portugal (Silverskin)—100 Days. A mild, pleasant flavored, white, flat variety, admirable for family use. Used almost exclusively to produce White Sets. Not so good a keeper as the Yellow or Red varieties. Bulb medium size. Mild flavor. Listed by us first in our 1832 catalog.

Yellow Varieties

Ebenezer—100 Days. Bulbs deep flat of medium size, dark pure yellow, very firm and hard. Popular at present for growing sets. It is a vigorous grower. Heavier yielder than Strasburg.

Prizetaker—100 Days. Mammoth Yellow Globe derived from the huge Spanish Onion. Very early. Does well in light sandy soil. Very large



Okra

Landreth's Okra or Gumbo

Two ounces will plant 100 feet; eight lbs. per acre. When ground is sufficiently warm sow in rows 3 ft. apart, covering seed $\frac{3}{4}$ inch deep. Okra is used in soups and stews. Very popular in the South.

Landreth's Dwarf Stalked Long Green Pod—50 Days. Although growing only 3 feet high this is a very strong, vigorous, productive grower, sending out many branches. Leaves and pods are dark green. Pods 5 to 7 inches long. Slender, corrugated, tender and of unsurpassed quality.

White Velvet—60 Days. Height of stalk about 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet, pods greenish white, unusually long, perfectly smooth.



Southport White Globe

producer, fifteen days earlier than the celebrated Southport Yellow Globe. A variety which will succeed under conditions where other sorts fail. It makes a solid slightly oval, round bulb. Produces much better Onions from seed in Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware and New Jersey than the Southports.

Southport Yellow Globe—115 Days. A standard American variety. Hardy and productive.

Sweet Spanish (Riverside Strain)—98 Days. Globe shape, bright golden yellow. Mild, delicate flavor. Small neck, similar to Prizetaker.

Yellow Bermuda (White Bermuda)—88 Days.

This flat, mild flavored variety is very light straw colored. The most popular of the Bermuda varieties.

Yellow Globe Danvers—110 Days. An oval shaped, straw-colored, long keeping variety. The bulbs are roundish, of good thickness, and keep extremely well. A popular Onion in every section.

Yellow Strasburg (Flat Yellow Danvers)—110 Days. The bulbs are large, yellow, flat, uniform.



Onion Sets

Landreth's Onion Sets

One pound of sets will plant 75 feet of row; 10 to 15 bushels per acre. All our sets are grown in the sections most suitable for perfect development. Extreme care is used in cleaning, sizing, and packaging at time of shipment. We have specialized in the production of the finest type of sets over a long period of years. Our varieties include Bottle, White, Red, Yellow and Ebenezer.

Landreth's Parsley

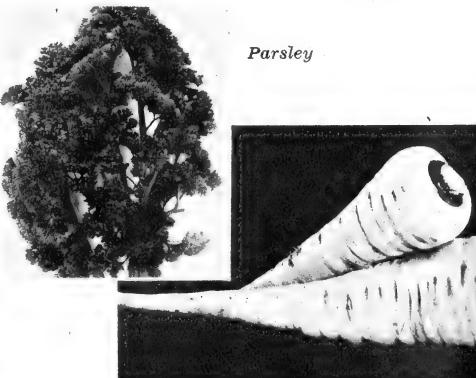
One ounce will sow 250 ft. of row; 5 lbs. per acre. Sow in shallow drills in the early Spring in rows 12"-18" apart and $\frac{1}{4}$ " deep. Thin plants to 8 inches apart. Soaking seed in lukewarm water a few hours before planting aids germination. Parsley normally is very slow to germinate.

Champion Moss Curled or Triple Curled—70 Days.

This is a vigorous growing, compact, productive sort. The leaves are dark green in color, finely cut and so thickly curled that a plant resembles a bunch of moss. Most desirable sort for garnishing and decorating.

Hamburg Parsnip Rooted—90 Days. This variety is raised for its roots. Although the leaves are similar to the Plain Parsley, they are not recommended for garnishing, owing to the long period of growth before coming to maturity. The roots can be used for flavoring soup and stews when fresh, or can be stored like other roots and used for Winter.

Plain (Single)—60 Days. Used as a pot herb. Leaves dark, flat and plain. Not curled but deeply cut, resembling Hamburg in appearance. More aromatic than the Curled varieties.



Parsley

Parsnips—Bloomsdale Select

Landreth's Parsnips

An ounce of seed will sow 200 ft. of row; 3 lbs. per acre. Sow seed in rows two to three ft. apart, later thin to 4" in the row. The roots may be left in the ground all winter. Best results are obtained by loosening the soil to a depth of 10". Sow before May 15th as Parsnips need a long season to mature.

Bloomsdale Select—This is an unusually fine strain with deeply hollowed crown, clean, smooth white skin, free from side roots. A good length and excellent flavor.

The seed we offer is grown from carefully selected transplanted roots. We do not hesitate to recommend this stock to the most critical grower. Highly recommended to Market Growers.

Hollow Crown, Student, Sugar or Cup, Guernsey—95 Days. A standard variety, 14 to 16 inches long. Hollow crowned. Three inches thick. Smooth tapering root.



Peas—Laxton Progress

Landreth's Peas

1½ lbs. will plant 100 feet of row; 120 to 180 lbs. per acre. It is well to plant the dwarf varieties in double rows about 7 inches apart and then allow 1½ to 2½ feet until the next companion rows. The tall varieties are planted in single rows about 3 feet apart or a little less than their respective height of the vines. Tall varieties are best grown on brush or the like, when planted in a garden. The smooth seeded varieties are the earlier sorts and should be planted first, and the wrinkled kinds a little later. Peas are planted about 2 inches deep. They should be planted in the Spring as soon as the ground can be worked.

First Earlies and Earlies

Alaska Wilt Resistant—56 Days. A green seeded, smooth, extra early. Vine 30 to 36 inches tall. Slender light green foliage, pods 2½ to 3 inches long, blunt, containing 5 to 8 blue-green, small, slightly pitted to smooth seeds. One of the best extra early Peas in the market, a great favorite with canners, because a good stock of this variety matures all its pods at once.

American Wonder—60 Days. Dry seed, green, wrinkled. One of the earliest of the wrinkled sorts. Pods of striking form, 2½ to 3 inches long, containing 5 to 8 tender sweet flavored Peas. Vine 10 to 14 inches high, dark green, fairly coarse. Very prolific.

Blue Bantam or Peter Pan—65 Days. Laxtonian type, large podded, dwarf variety, vine vigorous, height 16 inches.

First and Best or Morning Star—58 Days. A creamy white seeded extra early. Very fine flavor. Height of vine 30 to 36 inches. Pods blunt, single 2½ to 2¾ inches long.

Gradus or Prosperity—62 Days. Seed very large, of splendid quality, green cream color. An extra early, large, single podded, wrinkled variety. Pods about 4½ inches long, pointed, as large as Telephone, showy, same shape as Telephone. Height about 3 to 3½ feet. Vine similar in appearance to Telephone, but more yellowish.

Hundredfold—65 Days. Dry seed is green, flat-tish and wrinkled. An excellent Laxtonian type. Vine, 18 inches high. Vigorous, dark green, very productive. Pods single, dark green, 4 inches long, containing 8 large dark green Peas.

Landreth's Extra Early—56 Days. A critical gardener wants the best strain in so far as earliness, size of pods, flavor, uniformity of ripening, vigor and habit of the plant are concerned. All these desirable qualities can be obtained in the strain sold as Landreth's Extra Early. The best very early table Pea on the market. This Pea was introduced and named by the Landreths in 1823, and is the only Pea then used which has stood the test for over 100 years. Height of vine 2½ to 3 feet. Pods 2½ to 2¾ inches long, blunt, containing 5, 6, or 7 medium sized smooth to pitted Peas of excellent quality.

Laxton's Superb (Early Bird)—60 Days. Hardy, productive, the earliest, large podded variety, 18 to 20 inches tall. Can be planted very early in the Spring as the Peas are almost smooth, round, green and will withstand the cold, wet weather. A superior quality for an early, large podded Pea, containing 9 or 10 Peas. Pods single, dark green, 4 inches in length and pointed as is Laxtonian.

Laxton's Progress—64 Days. Dry seed is creamy yellowish green and wrinkled. A good sort for both home and market gardening. The largest podded of this family. Most attractive. Vines dark green, medium coarse, growing 18 inches tall. Pods borne singly, 4 inches long, pointed, slightly curved, well filled with 7 to 9 large green wrinkled Peas.

Little Marvel—64 Days. Seed large, green, wrinkled. Vine strong, dark green, vigorous, about 18 inches tall. Showy pods about 3 to 3½ inches long with a blunt end containing 7 or 8 Peas. A very fine, productive, dwarf, sturdy variety. Popular with the home gardener.



Peas—Telephone

Laxtonian—62 Days. Height of vine about 18 inches. Foliage dark green. Pods dark green, single and broad, slightly curved, pointed, about 4 inches long, resembling Telephone. Anyone who wishes a dwarf vine, large podded, dark green pod will not go amiss by planting this variety.

Mammoth Podded Extra Early—58 Days. One of the earliest and most prolific of all the extra early Peas. The vines reach a height of about 30 inches; are robust and bear an abundance of pods. The individual pods measure 2½ inches in length and are well filled with large, rich, sweet green peas. A desirable variety for home and market gardens.

Nott's Excelsior—60 Days. Seeds green, wrinkled, square at ends like American Wonder. Vines almost identical to the American Wonder except slightly taller. One of the best early, dwarf, wrinkled sorts. Vines about 15 to 18 inches high, producing a good crop of well-filled blunt pods about 3 inches long.

Premium Gem—65 Days. Seed green, wrinkled, often flattened. An admirable, very productive second early. Height of vine, about 20 inches. Pods blunt, about 3 inches long, 5 to 7 Peas in a pod.

Thomas Laxton—65 Days. Seed wrinkled, medium size, cream and green color. Height of vine about 3 feet. Vines darker green than Gradus. Length of pods about 4 inches, containing 6 to 8 large tender Peas, more productive and vigorous than Gradus. Pods single, blunt or square ended, and light green. An early fine productive pea for market gardeners or home use.

World's Record—56 Days. Seed wrinkled, large, cream and green color. Pods are pointed, about 4 inches long, and broad. An early type of the celebrated Gradus, very frequently used as an early Gradus. Height of vine 24 to 30 inches, light green. Fine showy single pods, with 7 or 8 Peas in each. Vines medium heavy. A wonderful early Pea.

Second Earlies and Late

Alderman—76 Days. Telephone type. Pods pointed, dark green, large, average about 5½ inches long, from 8 to 10 Peas to a pod. Dark green, coarse vines, very productive. Excellent.

Dwarf Telephone (Daisy)—75 Days. Seed large, light green bluish tinge, wrinkled. Vines light yellowish green, about 20 inches high. So named because its vine, although very short, resembles very closely the Telephone, only lighter. Stems very thick and sturdy, broad leaves. Pods about 4½ inches long, of the Telephone type.

Prince Edward—76 Days. The seed is large, wrinkled, green mixed with cream color. Vine coarse, dark green, 4 to 4½ feet tall. Resistant to Fusarium Wilt. Pods single, large, pointed, about 5 to 5½ inches long, containing 8 to 10 Peas of the best dark podded Telephone type, showy, exceedingly productive, in our opinion the best of the tall Telephone type on the market today for either kitchen or market gardeners to grow.

Stratagem Improved (Potlach)—75 Days. Dry seed, blue-green, slightly pitted. Height of vine about 22 to 26 inches, deep green, very luxuriant. Pods of Telephone type, single, about 4 inches long, containing 8 to 10 Peas. A great favorite with private gardeners because of its large, handsome pods, which are borne singly and in pairs.



Peas—Alaska Wilt Resistant



Peas—Little Marvel

Sutton's Excelsior—65 Days. Seed large, wrinkled, light green, flat. Height of vine about 18 inches, producing exceedingly dark, blunt, straight single pod, containing 6 or 7 large Peas. Very desirable for both private and market gardeners. A very fine variety.

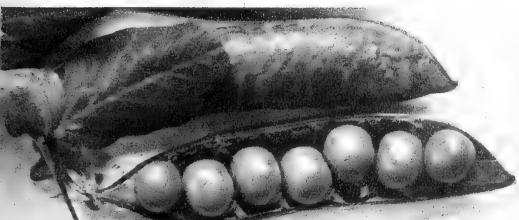
Telephone, Dark Podded—76 Days. The seed is large, wrinkled, creamy green color. Height of vine 4 to 4½ feet, coarse. Pods single, about 5 inches long, dark green, pointed, straight. One of the best late, large podded Peas.

Edible Podded or Sugar Peas

Dwarf Gray Sugar—75 Days. Height of vine about 24 to 30 inches. Of the same habits as Dwarf White Sugar, only producing Peas of a gray mottled appearance. Purple blossoms. The pods, double, light green, curved, are eaten like Snap Beans.

Mammoth Luscious Sugar—80 Days. Seeds gray mottled, blossoms purple. Height of vine about 5 feet. Vine light green, coarse, similar in character to the Mammoth Melting Sugar. Pods single, very broad, almost identical to Mammoth Melting, and eaten like a Snap Bean.

Mammoth Melting Sugar—80 Days. Seeds large, smooth, creamy white. Height of vine about 5 feet. Pods single, very broad, light green, 4 to 5 inches long, blunt, brittle, twisted and puffed, 1¼ to 2 inches wide.



Peas—American Wonder



Peppers—Bull Nose

Landreth's Peppers

An ounce will produce over 1000 plants; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. will set an acre. Sow seed $\frac{1}{4}$ in. deep in hot bed in March. Transplant in rows about 3 ft. apart and 2 ft. apart in rows. Plants are set in Middle Atlantic States early in May or when danger of frost is over and about 4 in. high. Cultivate regularly to keep down weeds, drawing soil up around stems and hoe in a light fertilizer or well pulverized manure, when plants are 7-8 inches high. Do not plant hot peppers near sweet; they are apt to cross.

Anaheim Chili—100 Days—Hot. The fruits are narrow and long, averaging 1 to $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide at the shoulder, and 4 to 5 inches long, tapering gradually to a sharp point.

Bull Nose (Large Bell)—120 Days, seed; 65 Days, plants—Ribs Pungent. Fruits 3 in. long, $2\frac{3}{4}$ in. in diameter; blunt, pendant, largely 4 lobed, deep green, changing to scarlet red at maturity; ribs pungent, flesh quite mild. This earliest pepper of the bell type is a combination of both hot and sweet. Well adapted for home and market.

Bull Nose (Royal King)—120 Days, seed; 65 Days, plants—Sweet. This is identical to Bull Nose above in plant and fruit characters but the flesh is sweet.



Peppers—Chinese Giant

California Wonder—120 Days, seed; 75 Days, plants—Sweet. Fruits are borne upright. Medium width and length averaging $3 \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, with mostly 4 points. The crown is generally hollow, and the outside of the fruits very smooth. The walls are very thick, and the flesh sweet.

California Wonder Extra Select—120 Days, seed; 75 Days, plants—Sweet. Characteristics of this variety are somewhat similar to above, the only exception being that this variety was produced from especially selected and inspected seed stock. Every plant of this variety had to pass the most rigid test.



A Field of Peppers Grown for the Selection of Seed Stock

★ Pennsylvania State Pepper Seed Certification

★For full particulars on Pepper Seed Certification see page 40. "Pennsylvania State Tomato Seed Certification Requirements," as the same processes of selection and certification of tomatoes are used for peppers.

CERTIFICATION STICKERS

The Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture issues yellow certification stickers which we paste on each package of certified pepper seed. These stickers state that the pepper seed in the package was inspected and certified by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. We guarantee the seed to be part of that inspected and passed in accordance with the Pennsylvania rules and regulations for the certification of pepper seed.

We have the honor of offering the ONLY STATE CERTIFIED PEPPER SEED.

Certified California Wonder—120 Days—Sweet. Plants mostly upright, medium size and fairly compact. Foliage dark green and glossy with medium to large, broad leaves. Fruits are borne upright, medium width and length, averaging $3 \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, with only a very slight taper to mostly 4 points. The crown is generally hollow, and the outside of the fruits very smooth. Color when young is dark green and dark red when ripe. The walls are the thickest of all Peppers, and the flesh sweet. One of the finest for stuffing with meat. Landreth's Pennsylvania Certified California Wonder differs from Florida Giant in being earlier in maturing, having smaller plants, and with smaller fruits. It is better suited to Northern growing conditions than Florida Giant.

Chinese Giant—130 Days.—Sweet. Large fruits, mostly 4 to 4 inches with no tapering to the 4 or 5 irregular points. The fruits are very rough and much ribbed, and belly-out at the center like a Chinese lantern. Walls are thin and the flesh sweet.

Florida Giant—130 Days, seed; 75 Days, plants. —Sweet. This selection out of California Wonder is becoming an important variety in the South. The plants are taller and coarser than California Wonder, and the leaves are wider. The fruits are borne upright and are generally wider and longer than California Wonder, otherwise, they are the same.

Florida, Giant Extra Select—130 Days, seed; 75 Days, plants—Sweet. Characteristics of this variety are similar to above; the only exception being that this variety was produced from especially selected seed stock, determined for purity, germination, maturity and type. In great demand throughout Florida. Flesh very mild and sweet.

Golden Dawn (Bell or Queen)—120 Days—Sweet. This is a golden Bull Nose, being identical to this variety in type of plant and fruits. The color of the young peppers is very light green, turning to light yellow, then an orange-yellow color as they mature.

Harris Early Giant—110 Days—Sweet. This variety might be described as an Early Chinese Giant. It is well suited to the most northern states, where Chinese Giant matures too late.

Hungarian Yellow Wax—100 Days.—Hot. A small plant, bearing a large number of medium to small red and yellow fruits. Shaped like Anaheim Chili.

Long Red Cayenne—100 Days—Hot. Long, thin fruits, averaging $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ ins. wide, $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 ins. long, tapering gradually to a single point.

Neapolitan—100 Days—Sweet. Produces many upright small fruits, averaging $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches wide, 3 to 5 inches long, tapering to a single blunt point.

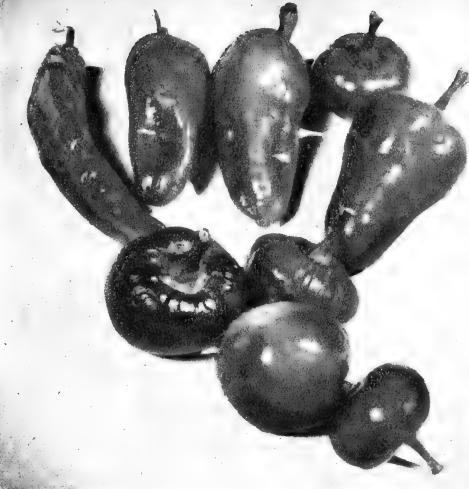
Pimiento (Perfection)—130 Days—Sweet. Produces many fine, medium-sized, pendant fruits in the Southern States as it requires a long growing season. Fruits about 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 inches long, tapering gradually to a single blunt point. The walls are thick. Used for canning whole.

Red Chill (Small Cayenne)—100 Days—Hot. A small, upright fruited type, size $1\frac{1}{2}$ ins. long by $\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick, tapering to a sharp point. Very hot. Used for making hot sauces.

Royal King—(see Bull Nose Sweet).

Ruby Giant—(see World Beater).

Ruby King—110 Days—Sweet. Fruit averages $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide at the shoulder and $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 inches long, tapering gradually to 3



Assorted Varieties Hot Peppers



Selecting Peppers for Seed Stock

or 4 points. Flesh is fairly thick and sweet. Unsurpassed stock.

Ruby King Extra Select—110 Days, seed; 68 Days, plants. Characteristics similar to the above with the exception that this seed is saved from only the highest selected stock, tested for purity, germination, maturity and trueness to type. It has received highest recommendation from discerning growers.

World Beater (Ruby Giant)—115 Days—Sweet. The fruits are large, averaging $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 ins. in size, with very little tapering to the generally 4 points. The flesh is fairly thick.

World Beater Extra Select—115 Days—Sweet. This is similar to the above except that it is a special seed grown from plant selected peppers. It is a strain which is noted for uniformity of plant and fruit, thickness of flesh, hollow crown and increased yield per acre.

★Certified World Beater—115 Days.—Sweet. Plant is upright and large with medium-green leaves of medium size. The fruits are pendant and large, averaging $3\frac{1}{2} \times 4$ inches in size, with very little tapering to the generally 4 points. Crown is usually hollow with the outside of the fruit fairly smooth. Color of the fruits is green when young, ripening to red. This plant selection in World Beater has exceptionally thick walls for this variety. The flesh is sweet. Uniformity of size and shape of the fruits, freedom from disease, thick flesh and hollow crown make this a superior strain.



Potatoes—Green Mountain

Landreth's Potatoes

Grown your own Potatoes from Landreth Blue Tag Potato Seed.

Cut seed pieces with at least one good eye—no more than two.

$\frac{1}{2}$ peck required for 100 ft. of row (approx. 8 lbs.)
10 - 12 bu. per acre.

Plant in rows 3' apart; place 15" apart in the row; planting depth 4"; plant early varieties March and April; plant late varieties June and July.

Irish Cobblers (Maine Certified—Early)—79 Days.

The most popular early white sort. An excellent keeper and of the finest of table quality.

Green Mountain (Maine Certified—Late)—130 Days.

A proven big cropper of large, smooth, oval potatoes. The "Mountain" will crop well where other varieties may fail. It appears less susceptible to blight and will tolerate more varied soil conditions. A good winter keeper and unexcelled in quality.

Katahdins (Maine Certified—Late)—140 Days.

High quality, shallow eyed, large baking sort. A recent development of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Landreth's Pumpkins

One ounce will plant 25 hills; 4 pounds per acre. Plant in hills 8 x 8 ft. apart; thin to 2 or 3 plants per hill. Do not plant seed until ground is sufficiently warm.

Connecticut Field or Big Tom—115 Days. A large, rich, somewhat ribbed, orange yellow, slight oval or cylindrical fruit, flat on end. Very productive. Used extensively for canning. Popular for pies. Average weight about 20 pounds.

Kentucky Field—110 Days. Prolific variety. Fruit from nearly round to flattened. Pale green to cream, turning to orange yellow. The flesh of Kentucky Field is deep yellow.

King of Mammoths (Potiron)—120 Days. This is the largest Pumpkin on the market and in reality is a monster. For many years fruits of this sort have been awarded every prize in State and County Fairs for the largest Pumpkins. It is not only an exhibition sort but is a very profitable variety for raising for stock feeding. Bright lemon in color, mottled with orange. Round with a trace of ribbing. Yellow Monster, King of the Mammoth or Potiron, weighs from 60 to 100 pounds.

Landreth's Large Cheese—108 Days. An excellent kitchen variety. Shape flat like a Cheese box, from which it derived its name, although it is slightly ribbed on edges. Outside color lemon, no stripes. Fine quality and keeper. Often 15 inches across the top and 6 to 7 inches thick. Top and bottom indented. Average weight is 17 pounds.



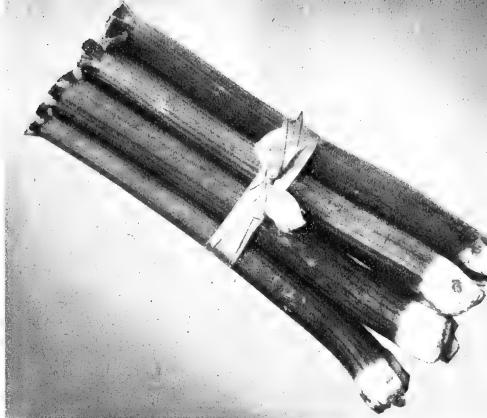
Hill of Pumpkins

Small Sugar (New England Pie)—115 Days. This is a very fine, small, sweet, fine grained productive sort for pies. Good keeping qualities. Fruit oval, or globular, flattened at both poles, 8 to 10 inches in diameter, slightly ribbed. Flesh a deep rich yellow or orange. Weight 6 to 8 lbs.

Striped Cushaw—115 Days. Fruit large, bottle shaped, early, with very slight crookneck. Color creamy white, with irregular stripes of green. Flesh light yellow and thick. Average weight about 12 pounds.

Tennessee Sweet Potato—110 Days. Smooth, pear shaped with a slightly crooked neck, white skin slightly mottled with green. Weight about 41 lbs.

Yellow (Golden) Cushaw—115 Days. Our stock of this cannot be excelled. It is a mammoth, prolific Pumpkin, frequently weighing 30 lbs. with a very large, full, meaty, curved neck, with the best colored meat to make fine pies. Both outside and inside color very rich cream yellow. No stripes of any kind.



Rhubarb—Victoria

following Spring transplant to a permanent location, spacing them 2-4 ft. apart. Cover with 4 inches of soil. It is very easy to grow your own rhubarb roots from seed. Healthy, strong, excellent roots can be grown in one year. The second and succeeding years they will produce an abundance of rhubarb equal to any grown from roots. Roots grown from our seed have never been known to be diseased. Always hardy, and of strong growth.

Linnaeus—Stalks grow very large and are light green and scarlet in color.

Victoria—Immense, long and thick cherry-red stalks. Very tender. A superior variety.



King of Mammoths

Landreth's Rape or Colewort

Sow 6-8 lbs. per acre broadcast; 3-4 lbs. in drills 18-24 inches apart in the row. Cheap quick pasture for poultry and all livestock. Ready in 6 weeks.

Dwarf Essex—42 Days. One of the very best plants for pasturing cattle, sheep and swine. Under very favorable conditions the pastures will be ready within six weeks, but in any event, in eight or nine weeks. As rape thrives best in cool weather, plant early in the Spring or late in the Autumn.

Landreth's Rhubarb or Pie Plant

One ounce will plant 75 ft. of row. Sow the seed early in the Spring in rows 18 inches apart; thin the seedlings to 7-12 inches apart in the row. The

Landreth's Radishes

One ounce will sow 100 ft. of row; 10-12 lbs. to the acre. Rows should be 12-15 inches apart and sow $\frac{1}{2}$ in. deep. To insure well shaped radishes the ground should be finely pulverized and only well rotted manure or fertilizer used. Fresh manure will ruin the crop. First sowings are made as soon as the ground can be worked as radishes are hardy, then successive sowings should be made up to hot weather. To avoid pithiness the crop should be grown quickly and pulled when mature. If planted too deep, radishes usually grow too long. Use short top varieties in hot beds.

Early Varieties

Crimson Giant—25 Days. This is one of the largest of the early all-red varieties. Roots almost globular in shape, 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter when edible. Tops slightly taller than Scarlet Globe. Crimson in color, of excellent quality.

Early Deep Scarlet Turnip—24 Days. Scarlet in color, smooth skin, round roots 1 inch in diameter, slightly flat, excellent for forcing. Short tops.

Early Scarlet Globe, Medium Top—23 Days. Very similar to short top but with tops 4 inches longer. A very popular radish with shippers and for general home and market gardens.

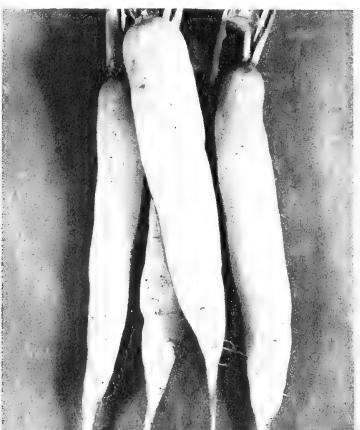
Early Scarlet Globe, Short Top—23 Days. Roots slightly elongated globe; $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches long when ideal for use; slender, well defined tap root; rich bright scarlet. Flesh white, crisp and of splendid quality. Ideal for bunching, outdoor culture and forcing.



Crimson Giant Radish



Early Scarlet Globe—Short Top



Long White Icicle Radish

French Breakfast—23 Days. Olive shaped or stump rooted. Upper part of bulb bright scarlet, white tipped one-third of the way up from the bottom. An excellent variety for the private garden. About $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long and $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in diameter. Short tops with the bulbs growing slightly above ground.

Landreths' 15-Day Scarlet (Saxa). A fine brilliant scarlet globe-shaped bulb, which has very small tops. A most desirable variety for forcing. We cannot recommend it too highly. It will lead the market in all scarlets, being ready for table use in 15 days from germination. This is a remarkable Radish for indoor culture.

Philadelphia White Box—30 Days. So named because often grown in open frames or boxes. Remains in solid edible condition a long time. Roots white and globe to turnip shaped.

Scarlet Turnip White Tipped (Sparkler)—25 Days. Extra fine. Small in leaf, early. Flat to globular, with an unusual amount of white on the bottom which often extends one-third to one-half up the bulb, the lower half being white, the upper half bright scarlet; consequently, the contrast in color is showy both on the table and market stand.

Long Rooted Varieties

Chartier (Long Rose)—35 Days. Sometimes called Shepherd. This is an excellent variety for planting outdoors. Roots slim, bright rose color. One inch thick, averaging 7 to 8 inches in length.

Cincinnati Market—30 Days. Scarlet. A slim, transparent radish about 6 to 7 inches long. Flesh white, crisp, mild and tender.

Icicle, White—30 Days. We consider this the best all-white Long White Radish. They are 5 to 6 inches long, very brittle, about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter. Pure white and transparent skin, possessing unsurpassed eating qualities. Mild in flavor.

Long Scarlet Short Top—35 Days. This is a first-class brilliant scarlet Radish growing 7 to 8 inches long, with a good shoulder and one of the best long scarlet Radishes on the market.

White Strasburg—40 Days. Long in form, roots 4 to 6 inches and about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. Skin is pure white and smooth. Roots thick at shoulder, tapering to a point. Remains in edible condition a long time.

Winter Varieties

Celestial White (Chinese White Winter)—55 Days. A quick growing variety somewhat resembling Half Long Stump Rooted Carrot in shape, only fuller. Roots are white, 5 to 6 inches long, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches in diameter. Does not make bulbs for Spring planting. One of the best Winter Radishes.

Chinese Rose Winter (Scarlet China)—58 Days. A fine Winter sort, half long stump, scarlet in color four-fifths of the length, remainder white. The roots are cylindrical, blunt at both ends, larger at the bottom than at the top. Skin a bright deep rose, flesh white, tops moderately large.

Long Black Spanish—65 Days. Roots 8 to 10 inches long and $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches in thickness. Outside skin black. Flesh solid, pure white, of good texture.

Round Black Spanish—60 Days. A fine round or top-shaped, black skinned Winter Radish, 2 to 3 inches in diameter. Skin almost black, flesh white.

Landreth's Salsify or Oyster Plant

An ounce will sow 75 ft.; 8-10 lbs. per acre. Sow early $\frac{1}{2}$ in. deep in earth that has been worked to a considerable depth. A desirable winter vegetable and one that should be used more often. Frost does not hurt the roots but a quantity should be stored in pits or winter cellar before the ground freezes.

Mammoth Sandwich Island—110 Days. A very superior strain producing smooth, large, vigorous roots, 6 to 8 inches long, 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick. Similar to a slim Parsnip. Often called "Vegetable Oyster."



Salsify

Landreth's Sorrel

An ounce will sow 150 ft.; 10-12 lbs. per acre. Sow in spring or summer in drills. A hardy perennial which may live for several years.

Narrow Leaved—60 Days. A superior variety used extensively by market gardeners.

Landreth's Spinach

An ounce will sow 100 ft.; 8-10 lbs. per acre in drills. If broadcast sow 12-15 lbs. per acre. The ground should be rich and seed should be planted to a depth of $\frac{1}{2}$ inch except New Zealand, which should be 1 inch. The fast bolting types may be sown very early in the spring or from Aug. 15 until frost. The slow bolting types may be planted when it is impractical to sow the early types.

Bloomsdale Blight Resistant (Virginia Savoy)—45 Days. Developed by the Virginia Truck Experimental Station, Norfolk, Virginia, after many years of careful breeding. It is of the Bloomsdale type. Resistant to mosaic diseases, yellows or blight. It is not adapted to Spring planting as it shoots to seed quickly at that time.

Bloomsdale Long Standing—45 Days. Remains about 8 to 14 days longer in table condition than the main crop, Bloomsdale Reselected, is larger and about 5 days later. Remarkable in the almost total absence of male plants. This selection possesses all the good qualities of the famous Bloomsdale Reselected, from which it is a plant selection made in Holland, the habit of remaining longer in shipping condition after Bloomsdale shoots to seed, which marks it as a very valuable type.

Bloomsdale Reselected (Dark Green Savoy)—40 Days. Sometimes called Norfolk Savoy. The Landreths introduced and named this general type in 1826. Since then it has become a standard and now appears in all catalogs in the United States and is equally well known in Europe. No Spinach is so well known as this variety and we are perfectly safe in saying that five times as much of this is sold and planted in the United States, as any other variety. The leaves are twisted, blistered or savoyed, and a



Spinach—Bloomsdale Long Standing

glossy dark green, giving them an elasticity adapting them for transportation over long distances. This seed may be sown in the Autumn or as early in the Spring as the condition of the ground will permit. Spinach, when planted south of New York City, stands out all Winter and during the various open spells throughout the Winter can be cut and sent to market as a green vegetable; very valuable in this respect.

Giant Nobel (Giant Thick Leaved)—50 Days. An erect, strong growing, long standing sort of the Flanders type. Leaves large, unusually broad, firm, and thick. Arrow shaped with a rounded top. Light green to yellowish green in color, smooth and the largest of any Spinach. The most desirable of all the Long Standing types for those who do not favor a savoy leaf. Slow to shoot or bolt to seed.

King of Denmark—50 Days. An intermediate, long-standing, heat resistant variety, hardy, vigorous growing, spreading in habit, inclined to grow flat on the ground, leaves large, long, broad.

New Zealand—70 Days. Absolutely distinct in form, color and habit from other Spinach—it is not a Spinach, though used as a Spinach. Foliage thick, succulent, dark green, never sunburns, a true heat resistant, leaves covered with water globules like an ice-plant. Later to mature for table than Spinach of usual form, but remaining in edible condition ten times as long. Plants remain in edible condition from July until killed by frost. A sort to "cut and come again."

Old Dominion (Blight Resistant)—45 Days. A long Standing Blight Resistant Savoy which has the long standing qualities of the King of Denmark, and is as dark green as the Bloomsdale types. Leaves well savoyed and well rounded as the other varieties of Bloomsdale. It is quite an improvement over the Virginia Blight Resistant Savoy.

Summer Savoy—48 Days. "All-America" Bronze Medal 1937. Is a new type of Long Standing Bloomsdale Savoy. Is later by about three days than Bloomsdale Long Standing Savoy but stands about one week longer before bolting. Leaves are more crumpled or blistered than Long Standing Bloomsdale and darker green than Bloomsdale Long Standing.



Hubbard Squash

Landreth's Squash

One ounce will plant 25 hills or 100 ft. of row; 3-4 lbs. per acre. Plant 8-10 seeds in a hill. The hills should be 4-6 ft. apart. Later thin out to three of the strongest plants in each hill. Plant 1 inch deep when ground becomes warm.

Summer or Bush Varieties

Cocozelle (Italian Marrow)—**70 Days.** A compact bush vine. Fruit somewhat the shape of a Banana Cantaloupe, about 12 to 15 inches long, 4 to 5 thick. When young, dark green, afterwards changing to alternate stripes of green and gold. Excellent for frying like eggplant.

Dark Green Zucchini (Black Zucchini)—**70 Days.** Similar in all respects to Cocozelle except shorter; skin darker. 7 to 8 inches long, 3 inches in diameter.

Early Prolific Straightneck—**50 Days.** A small Straightneck with smooth, creamy fruit. A heavy early yielder of excellent quality and a valuable shipper.

Early Summer Crookneck (Golden or Baby)—**50 Days.** Similar to the Giant Summer Crookneck, except earlier and smaller. The most used of all Summer Squashes.

Giant Summer Crookneck—**60 Days.** A large fruited selection of the old-time Golden Summer Crookneck. Fruit averages about 12 to 18 inches long and 6 to 8 inches thick, well crooked and covered with warts, color a deep orange. When young, a very good slicer and excellent fried.

Giant Summer Straightneck—**60 Days.** A selection of the Giant Summer Crookneck. It is the same in all respects except that the neck is straight.

White Bush Scalloped (Patty Pan)—**52 Days.** The Cymbling of the South, sometimes called Patty Pan. Listed by us for over 100 years. The shape of this variety is round, about 4 inches thick, 8 to 10 inches across, scalloped on the edges with frequent warts on sides.

Winter or Running Varieties

Boston Marrow—**95 Days.** A meaty or thick fleshed, very productive variety for canning. Fruits keep weeks after the vines have been killed by frost. Color of skin bright orange, shading to lighter color. Flesh deep orange, thick, firm.



Early Summer Crookneck Squash

Delicious (Green)—**90 Days.** In shape, a medium sized Hubbard. Shell not thick, but hard and strong; color, usually dark green, sometimes light and mottled. Bright yellow, fine grained, thick flesh.

Hubbard, Blue—**95 Days.** An early blue skinned Hubbard of excellent quality.

Hubbard, Golden (Red)—**92 Days.** Similar in shape to the Green Hubbard, only earlier and smaller. Skin usually warted, of a fine orange-red color except for a slight tinge of green at blossom end. Flesh deep orange. A fine keeper.

Hubbard, Green (Improved)—**95 Days.** A very popular Squash, pointed at both ends. Skin dark green to bronze, slightly marked with orange. Flesh is a bright yellow orange; tough rind. An excellent keeper, sometimes lasting until Spring.

Hubbard, Warted—**95 Days.** Identical to the old form of Hubbard, except a trifle larger. Covered with warts. Some prefer it to smooth types.

Mammoth Chile—**96 Days.** The largest Squash in cultivation, often reaching a weight of 100 pounds. Fruit long and pointed at blossom end. Very showy, skin bronze, mottled, flesh thick.

Table Queen (Acorn or Des Moines)—**55 Days.** Length 6 to 8 inches, 3 inches in diameter. About 2 pounds. Trailing habit. Deep green turning to orange, fruit ribbed, skin smooth. As it ripens use frequently. Desirable for home and shipping.



Giant Summer Straightneck

Landreth's Sunflower

Mammoth Russian—The seed can be sown from early Spring until July, depending upon the time the crop is wanted. Drill in rows $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, then thin the plants one to every 12 or 15 inches. The seed is also used for parrots and wild birds.



Swiss Chard—Lucullus

Landreth's **Swiss Chard** **Leaf or Spinach Beet**

Grown exclusively for its leaves or stalks. An excellent vegetable for home garden. Assures a supply of tasteful greens throughout summer and fall. The leafy part may be served like spinach. The ribs may be creamed like asparagus or celery.

Large Ribbed, Dark Green—60 Days. Slightly crumpled leaves of good flavor. Midrib and stem thick and broad.

Large White Ribbed—60 Days. Glossy, smooth, green leaf. Ribs are white and broad. Popular with Market Gardeners.

Lucullus—60 Days. Stalks pure white and thick as Rhubarb. Foliage yellowish green and crumpled like Bloomsdale Spinach or Savoy Cabbage. Very choice. The tops cook like Spinach and the stems like Celery. Cultivation is the same as Beet.

Landreth's Tomatoes

Congratulations to the many D. Landreth Seed Company growers in the Ten-Ton Club. Other Landreth Vegetables are produced from pedigree seeds.



An ounce will produce 2000 plants, enough for $\frac{1}{4}$ acre. Early tomato plants should be started indoors, allowing 4-8 weeks to produce plants for setting out. Feb. or Mar. is the proper time to sow seed in hot beds or shallow boxes in the house; rows 4-6 inches apart and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep. When plants are 2 inches high transplant into 3-inch pots or shallow boxes 4 inches apart each way. Transplant to open ground when all danger of frost is past, 3-4 ft. apart each way.

Tomato plants should be hardened before setting in the field. This is best accomplished by withholding water a few days previous to moving them to the field. An average production of fruits is 7 tons per acre, but it is not uncommon for tomato growers to produce 10 to 20 tons per acre when they plant our Pennsylvania Certified Tomato Seed. In purchasing Landreth's Pennsylvania Grown Tomato Seed, the buyer is certain of the absolute purity of what he buys. Every crop is produced from seed saved from hand-selected fruits of the preceding year, every one of the fruits being closely inspected and approved as to shape, color and internal structure. What is more important, the only fruits saved are from vines of approved type, vigor, yield qualities, and freedom from disease.

IN THE FOLLOWING DESCRIPTIONS OF OUR VARIETIES OF TOMATOES, WE HAVE PLACED A STAR ★ BEFORE EACH VARIETY OF WHICH WE HAVE CROWN PICKED CERTIFIED AND CERTIFIED TOMATO SEED. THE REGULAR VARIETIES DO NOT HAVE A STAR ★

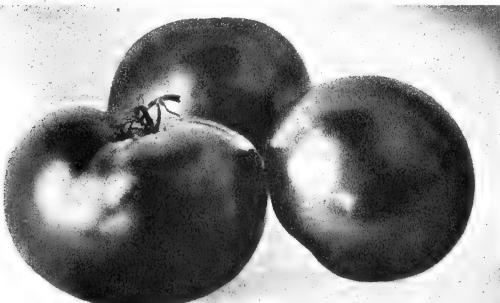


Every box of our Certified Seed has such a State Seal. It is your mark of confidence.

Red Varieties

Beefsteak (Crimson Cushion)—115 Days, seed; 90 Days, plants. Large, coarse plants producing very large, flat, somewhat rough tomatoes. A favorite with home gardeners who want mild flavored, large fruits.

Bonny Best—100 Days, seed; 73 Days, plants. The fruits of this old favorite are globular when small, becoming slightly flattened when they attain large size. Our strain has been selected for heavy yield. In a test at Pennsylvania State College, Landreths' Certified Bonny Best produced the highest yield of marketable fruits of the 10 varieties in the Second Early Group, and the largest average size of fruits. During the Summer of 1943 Mr. H. L. Lovett, a Pennsylvania grower produced $17\frac{1}{2}$ tons of tomatoes per acre grown from D. Landreth Seed Company's Bonny Best Seed.



Tomato—Marglobe



Tomato—Grothen's Globe

Break O'Day—95 Days, seed; 70 Days, plants.

The vines of this variety are very open growing and somewhat resemble Earliana in appearance. It is quite resistant to disease. The fruits are medium to large in size and quite closely resemble the Marglobe as to shape.

Chalk's Jewel—100 Days, seed; 74 Days, plants. A splendid early sort for market and canning in the North.

Earliana—90 Days, seed; 66 Days, plants. This variety is used by market gardeners for a first early. It produces an abundance of medium-sized fruits on a small vine.

★**GREATER BALTIMORE**—105 Days, seed; 83 Days, plants. A main crop of midseason variety grown in the South and the Middle West. It is earlier than the Stone types, and therefore may produce a more satisfactory crop for you. Our strain of Greater Baltimore has been carefully plant-selected for large sized fruits and for good red internal color and solid structure. The vines are vigorous and healthy.

★**GROTHEN'S GLOBE**—95 Days, seed; 68 Days, plants. A variety of the Break O'Day type developed in Florida. The vines have long stems like Break O'Day, but the leaflets are somewhat larger, and more abundant. The vines stand up better and therefore protect the fruit from sunscald. The fruits are globe-shaped, as large or larger than Break O'Day, and with better external color. The internal structure is very solid and meaty, and of a darker red color than Break O'Day described above.

★**ILLINOIS PRIDE**—115 Days, seed. In tests here at Bristol, Illinois Pride has shown more wilt resistance than any other variety in the late Stone Group. The fruits are large and solid, being slightly flattened in shape, and with dark red outside and inside color. The vines are dark green color, with broad leaves and heavy stems. Fruits are fairly smooth considering the large size of the tomatoes. Developed by Dr. W. A. Huelsen of the Illinois Experiment Station.

★**INDIANA BALTIMORE**—110 Days, seed; 79 Days, plants. This splendid strain of Baltimore was developed for the Mid-west. It is about a week later than Greater Baltimore, the plants are slightly larger and coarser, but the fruits are about the same size and shape.

John Baer—100 Days, seed; 70 Days, plants. A second early tomato used extensively in New York State. It is similar to a large Chalk's Jewel or Bonny Best.

The Landreth—100 Days, seed; 75 Days, plants. This variety is our own selection and is an improvement on the vast majority of those in the second early group. The fruits are large and solid. The external and internal color is a deep red, making it a good early canning tomato used extensively in New York. The fruits are firm, and of good grade, and the vines are heavy and exceedingly healthy.

★**LANDRETH'S RED ROCK—115 Days, seed; 86 Days, plants.** This is a splendid late variety for canning. Plants and fruits are large and of good quality.

★**MARGLOBE—100 Days.** Landreth's Strain of Marglobe is a vast improvement over the original stock, and has been perfected by individual plant selections. The fruits are globular in shape, deep red color and have solid internal structure. Landreths' Marglobe is most productive, yielding well over 10 tons per acre in many sections of the country. The vines are robust and as wilt-resistant as any variety we have ever seen. We recommend the Marglobe for market gardeners, home gardeners and canners. The seed which we offer is all grown by us in our own fields.

★**PAN AMERICA—67 to 75 Days from plants.** An entirely new tomato developed from a cross between Marglobe and the Red Currant tomato of Peru. More resistant to Fusarium wilt than any other variety. Vine, foliage and fruit of the Marglobe type. Needs no irrigation. Earlier than the Marglobe. Fruits globular, bright scarlet, outer and inner walls very thick. Heavy yielder. No other tomato variety is more suitable for canning and marketing. Can safely be planted in soils infested with Fusarium Wilt. It has the highest recommendation of all authorities on tomato.



Tomato—
Rutgers

Pennsylvania State Tomato Seed Certification Requirements

Tomato Stock Seed—Before any variety can even be entered for certification in Pennsylvania, stock seed from carefully selected and staked plants must be saved the year previous to certification. D. Landreth Seed Co. goes further than that, as our stock seed is saved from carefully staked plants at least two years previous to certification, and seed from those staked plants proved by test a year in advance of certification. Only the very best tested strains are used for growing our fields for certification.

Field Inspection—Advanced Plant Pathologist K. W. Lauer of the Bureau of Plant Industry, Department of Agriculture, Harrisburg, Pa., and Dr. Warren Mack of Pennsylvania State College, accompanied by D. Landreth Seed Co. field men, inspect all our tomato fields before the first pickings are made. At least one more field inspection is necessary and sometimes one or two after that before these two inspectors are satisfied that the fields are up to the high standards required. During these inspections the fields are rated for vigor, and the plants and fruits are carefully examined for disease and trueness to type, whole fields being discarded if they do not meet the very strict requirements.

Inspection of Equipment—The seed saving machines are inspected, and the processes of washing and drying of the seed are checked.

Germination Tests—Samples of certified tomato seed are taken by Inspector Lauer direct from the bagged stocks. These are tested for germination at Harrisburg and certificates issued to our Company.

Certification Stickers—The Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture issues pink certification stickers which we paste on each package of Certified and Crown Picked Certified Tomato Seed. These stickers state that the tomato seed in the package was inspected and certified by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. We guarantee the seed to be part of that inspected and passed in accordance with the Pennsylvania rules and regulations for the certification of tomato seed.

Crown Picked Certified Tomato Seed

The demand for Crown Picked Tomato Seed has been so great that we have previously been unable to fill the orders for it. We now have Crown Picked Seed of all the certified tomato varieties listed. For Crown Picked Seed only the first or crown clusters of fruits are used. Some growers claim that crown picked seed is plumper and therefore produces earlier fruits the following year than the seed from later pickings.



During the Summer of 1943
Mr. H. L. Lovett, a Pennsylvania grower produced 17½ tons of tomatoes per acre grown from D. Landreth Seed Company's Bonny Best Seed.

Tomato—Pritchard Scarlet Topper

★**Pritchard (Scarlet Topper)**—95 Days seed; 75 Days, plant. "All-America" Gold Medal 1933. The plants of Pritchard (Scarlet Topper) are comparatively small, the leaves and stems a little coarser than those of Earliana. The vines are branching and fairly short, the tips ending in clusters of fruit or leaflets, thus giving it the name of "Topper." The fruits are medium in size and globular or slightly flattened at the blossom end. Features of this variety, which strongly appeal to canners, are its dark red interior, as well as exterior color, and its extreme solidity. Another strong point in its favor as a canning tomato, is its large yield of ripe fruit on rich soil over a short picking period. In a test at Pennsylvania State College, Landreths' Certified Pritchard produced the highest yield per acre of the 5 strains tested, the highest percentage of marketable fruits, and the largest average size of fruits.

★**Rutgers**—100 Days, seed; 86 Days, plants. Introduced by Prof. Schermerhorn of The New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station. It was developed by crossing Marglobe with the J. T. D. The Rutgers produces a rather large plant with thick stems and large leaflets, somewhat larger in all respects than Marglobe. On good, rich land, heavy applications of nitrogen should not be made, for Rutgers is a strong grower. The natural abundance of foliage serves as ample protection from sunscald of the fruits when light, sandy soils are used.

The fruits are somewhat larger than Marglobe, and about the same size as Break O'Day. Being larger than Marglobe, they tend to flatten out more than this variety, not being quite as globe-shaped. The external color is dark red. The internal structure is as good as our Marglobe or Break O'Day, having thick outer and inner walls, and very small seed cavities. The internal color is darker red than Marglobe. Rutgers is recommended to the canner, the market gardener and the home gardener. In tests at Pennsylvania State College, Landreths' Certified Rutgers produced the highest marketable yield per acre of the 4 strains in the test,

and the largest average size of fruits. In Texas, Landreths' strain of Rutgers is the most outstanding introduction in recent years.

Rutgers (Early Strain)—95 Days, seed; 79 Days, plants. In our tests in 1938, Early Rutgers had a little smaller plant than regular Rutgers, and not as much foliage. The fruits mature about a week earlier. The size and shape of the fruits, however, are about the same in both sorts.

★**Stone, Improved**—115 Days, seed; 86 Days, plants. The standard late variety for all purposes. Plants are large, and produce large, flat fruits with good color and solid interior structure.

Pink and Purple Varieties

Dwarf Champion—110 Days, seed; 78 Days, plants. This is a late tomato of the dwarf or upright, potato leaf type.

June Pink—90 Days, seed; 68 Days, plants. Is a pink Earliana—see Earliana for description.

Gulf State Market (Louisiana Strain)—100 Days, seed; 80 Days, plants. This superior strain developed by Dr. Julian Miller of L. S. U., is better than most other pink varieties on the market. It has some resistance to wilt generally not found in pink sorts. The plants are robust and produce an abundance of medium to large ovate to globe-shaped fruits.

Livingston's Globe (Landreth Strain)—100 Days, seed; 82 Days, plants. Plant strong and prolific, with heavy foliage. Leaves light green, broad. Fruit large, full globe, smooth, purplish-rose. Ripens evenly; fine quality. A standard type used in the South for shipments to Northern markets.

Oxheart—118 Days, seed; 90 Days, plants. This is a very late tomato with long, thin vines and light foliage. The fruits are enormous in size, the shape of a beef heart, and with such a solid internal structure that there is very little room left for seed. The flavor is very mild and sweet which is preferred by some people to the more acid flavors.

Ponderosa—115 Days, seed; 85 Days, plants. The foliage of this variety is large and very spreading. The fruits are large and flattish round in shape, somewhat irregular and a rough exterior. Since the internal structure is very solid, Ponderosa is favored by many as a home garden variety.

Yellow Varieties

Golden Queen (Trophy)—100 Days, seed; 83 Days, plants. The foliage of this variety is similar to Ponderosa. The fruits are medium to large in size, flattish round in shape. If one prefers a mild, sweet flavored tomato, this is just the variety.

Small Fruited Varieties

Pear Shaped Red—100 Days, seed; 75 Days, plants. Small fruits shaped like a pear.

Pear Shaped Yellow—100 Days, seed; 75 Days, plants. Small yellow fruit shaped like a pear.

Plum Shaped Red—100 Days, seed; 75 Days, plants. 2 inches long by $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 inch in diameter, the shape of a plum.

Plum Shaped Yellow—100 Days, seed; 75 Days, plants. Same as plum shaped red in every particular except in color.

Red Cherry, Small—100 Days, seed; 75 Days, plants. Small, red, round fruit. Heavy producer. Five foot vine with many leaves.



Turnips—Snowball

Landreth's Turnips

One ounce will sow 100 ft. of drill; two pounds per acre unless broadcast when three pounds should be used per acre. A little more seed should be planted when varieties for greens rather than roots are desired. It is best to plant early varieties in the spring when the peach is in bloom (during April in most areas). Drill the seed 12-18 inches apart and thin out 4-6 inches in the row. Cover the seed $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. For fall and winter crop sow in July or August in most localities. Turnips grown in rows and cultivated by horse should be about 2 feet apart. Many broadcast Turnips in field with other crops.

White Fleshed

Cow Horn (Long White Green Crowned)—80 Days. This cut leaf variety is a pure white, except a dash of green in the crown. Roots

sometimes 15 inches long. Is a large cropper. In shape it is very much like a long carrot, only it is blunt at the point and very often has a slight crook.

Early White Flat Dutch—50 Days. This Turnip is very early and resembles the Early Flat Red or Purple Top in most respects except that the roots or bulbs are all white.

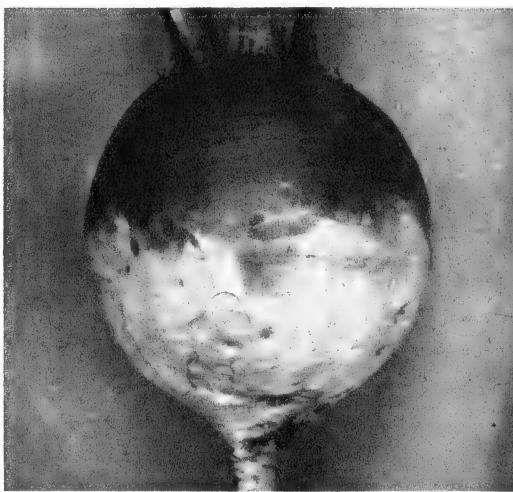
Extra Early Purple Top Milan—40 Days. This and the White Milan are the earliest Turnips in cultivation. Similar but earlier than Purple Top.

Extra Early White Milan—40 Days. Identical to the Red Top Milan, except in the color of the top. It is used quite extensively for forcing.

Similar but earlier than the White Flat Dutch. **Jersey Lily**—65 Days. Very similar to White Egg, but longer, and not so early; flesh of excellent quality.

Pomeranian White Globe—70 Days. Shape round, large, solid, pure white, smooth, quick in growth for a large turnip. Productive, often 30 to 40 tons to the acre; extensively used for stock feeding as well as for table; popular in the South.

Purple Top Strap Leaf Flat—50 Days. This is a very early flat strap leaf Turnip with a red or purple crown. Used for cattle feeding and extensively for the table. Root flat, about 2 inches in diameter, flesh white

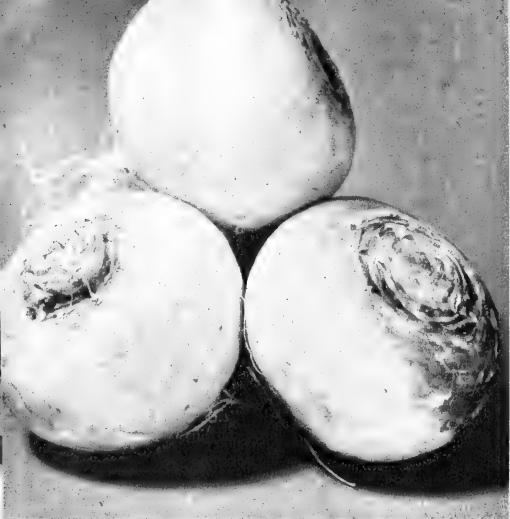


Turnips—Purple Top White Globe

Purple Top White Globe—60 Days. This most popular variety is a large sized, rapid grower, attractive in appearance. Purplish red above ground, bulbs large, two thirds white, globe shaped, smooth with a fine tap root, fine grained flesh. The roots when about $2\frac{3}{4}$ to 3 inches in diameter, are the best size for edible condition. This is the most popular, most largely used of all varieties.

Snowball—50 Days. The earliest and most perfectly formed round white Turnip for garden use. A small white globe, very quick in its growth and highly recommended.

White Egg—60 Days. A sort forming oval roots the shape of an egg, in an incredibly short period after sowing. Roots are medium size, flesh very white, firm and sweet.



Turnips—Amber Globe Green Crowned

Yellow Fleshed

AMBER GLOBE GREEN CROWNED—70 Days. This we introduced in 1863; it is almost indispensable in every household. It is a vigorous, free grower, valuable for both table and cattle feeding, productive and an excellent keeper. It is the best yellow fleshed Turnip on the market. Roots are large with green tops and globular shaped. The skin is yellow, except at the top, which is green. The flesh is light yellow, of fine texture and very sweet when cooked.

Golden Ball (Orange Jelly)—60 Days. Cut leaved, small tops, an excellent fine texture, smooth-skinned, early orange and yellow fleshed.

Yellow Aberdeen—70 Days. This Turnip is highly recommended for cattle. Roots yellow with green top, flesh yellow.

Foliage Turnip For Greens

Dixie Land—50 Days. A Turnip for winter greens. Produces large foliage of light blue-green color. An exceedingly good variety. Roots, however, are not good for eating, only the top.

Seven Top or Southern Prize—50 Days. Used entirely for greens and salad. It may be left standing in the open ground during Winter as far north as Philadelphia. Very hardy. In the Spring, in the Southern States, it yields an abundant foliage for boiling with cured meat, is in much demand. It is principally cultivated in the Southern States.

Shogoin Foliage—55 Days. It produces an abundance of tender delicately flavored leaves, and later a full crop of very tender Turnips, closely resembling Early White Flat Dutch. Is a very rapid grower. The leaves as greens, being ready fully as early as any of the Turnips for greens. After the leaves are cut the roots form rapidly, reaching maturity almost as early as Flat Dutch.

Rutabaga

Bloomsdale Swede—90 Days. The Bloomsdale Swede is the parent of all neckless Rutabaga, called by some Improved Long Island Swede, quite wonderful in its fine breeding. It is a yellow globular or ovoid shaped Rutabaga, large size, the finest purple top. A good keeper.

Budlong (Breadstone)—90 Days. A white fleshed Rutabaga, stump rooted.

Landreths' Improved Purple Top (Long Island Improved)—90 Days. A hardy, oval-rooted sort, a heavy cropper. Flesh yellow, with a purple crown. Grown largely by market gardeners for table use.

LANDRETHS' PARTICULAR—90 Days. This remarkable stock is grown by us on our Bloomsdale Farm. It is absolutely free from neck, solid, sweet, tender, with a good purple top, excellent yellow flesh, and a fine shaped bulb. There is a complete absence of hair-like side roots. The root system consists of only one tap root. The gem for Market Gardens.

Special! SURPRISE VEGETABLE GARDEN ASSORTMENT

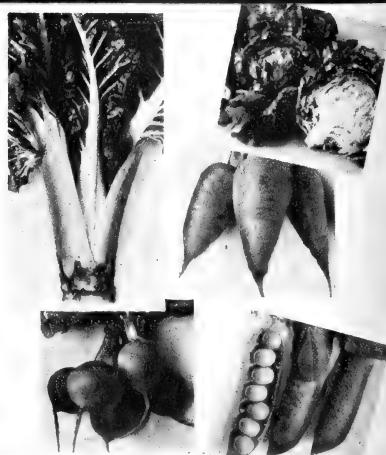
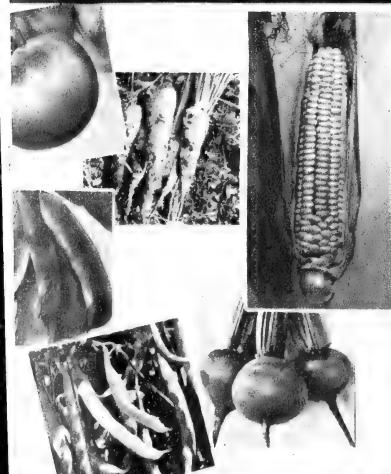
15 VARIETIES

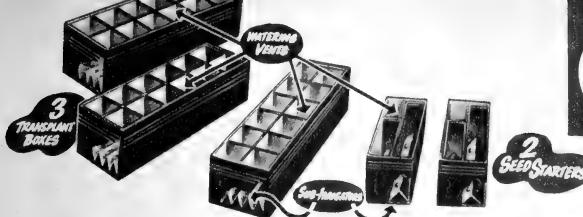
12 PACKETS

- LETTUCE
- CARROTS
- BUSH BEANS
- TOMATOES
- RADISHES
- SQUASH
- ONIONS
- PARSLEY
- CORN
- TURNIPS
- BEETS

3 1/4 lb. PACKETS

- BUSH LIMA BEANS
- GOLDEN WAX BUSH BEANS
- STRINGLESS BLACK VALENTINE BEANS



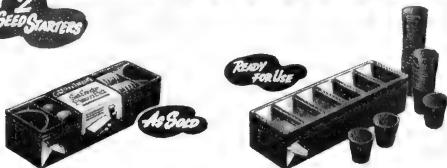


GREEN THUMB WINDOW GARDEN

79c not postpaid

For use in the house to start seed and to grow strong, individually potted plants which will mature early when set out in the garden. Consists of two seed starters with a capacity of five to ten dozen seedlings. The strongest plants are selected for transplanting into three transplant boxes with a capacity of 33 potted plants. Slender shape fits even narrow window sills. Finished in an attractive green color and look well in any room of the house. A self-watering feature consisting of a sub-irrigation device simplifies growing and gives much greater assurance of good plants. Watering is reduced to adding measured quantities once or twice a week as definite conditions develop. The sub-irrigation arrangement makes it easy to employ both soil sterilization and chemical feeding—two of the key factors in the fine results obtained by professional growers.

PACKAGED FLAT.



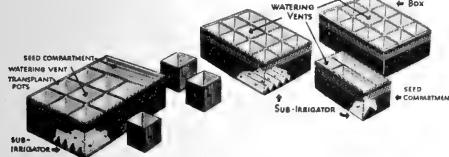
DE LUXE SEED STARTER AND POT COMBINATION

Another attractive seed starter and transplanting set, in which round Green Thumb Fibre Pots are used for transplanting. This set comes with the Pots and Seed Starter Box set up. The Seed Starter has a slender shape to fit narrow window sills and contains six Seed Compartments with a capacity of six to twelve dozen seedlings. It has the same self-watering, sub-irrigation feature as the Green Thumb Window Garden described above.

Two Models

No. 50 with 50 - 2 1/4" pots. Large enough to grow medium sized plants. 89c not postpaid

No. 24 with 24 - 3" pots for growing larger plants for early maturity. 79c not postpaid



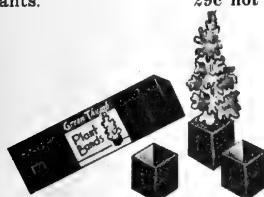
WINDOW SILL GREENHOUSE

Designed to make it easy for anyone to start early plants indoors. The self-watering feature gives both sub-irrigation and a simple, easy method for soil sterilization and chemical feeding—the three factors largely responsible for the good results greenhouse men obtain.

Two Models

No. 11. Capacity 18 to 36 seedlings and 11 potted plants. 15c not postpaid

No. 22. Capacity 30 to 60 seedlings and 22 potted plants. 29c not postpaid



GREEN THUMB PLANT BANDS

The quickest, easiest, and lowest cost method of growing individually potted plants. Widely used by commercial growers. Plant Bands are in demand both by gardeners who start their seed in flats and by those wishing to use the excess seedlings from indoor seed starting sets.

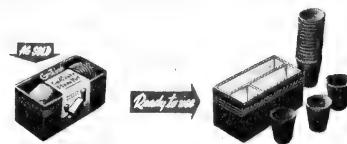
Size 1 1/4" 15c per package of 18

" 1 1/4" 25c per package of 50

" 2 1/2" 15c per package of 12

" 2 1/2" 25c per package of 36

Not Postpaid



SEED STARTER AND FLOWER POT COMBINATION

An excellent seed starter and transplant set using individual, round Green Thumb Fibre Pots for transplanting. The Pots and Seed Starter Box come set up. Seed Compartments are packed flat under Pots. The Seed Starter Box has a slender shape to fit narrow window sills and has the self-watering, sub-irrigation feature described above. Capacity 30 to 60 seedlings.

Two Models

No. 18 with 18 - 2 1/4" Pots, large enough to grow medium sized plants. 35c not postpaid

No. 12 with 12 - 3" Pots for growing larger plants for early maturity. 35c not postpaid



GREEN THUMB CUT-WORM PROTECTOR

Protection from cut-worm damage is provided at a very low cost. The Cut-Worm Protector is made from a heavy fibre resin material, which does not disintegrate in the ground. Placed around the base of each plant, it measures 3" high by 3" in diameter and is secured with a simple locking device. The cut-worm hates it.

Package of 12 — 10c

" " 50 — 25c

Not Postpaid

GREEN THUMB CABBAGE MAGGOT PROTECTOR

For the following areas only:

East	West
New England States	Illinois Wisconsin
New York	Indiana Iowa
New Jersey	Ohio Minnesota
Pennsylvania	Michigan

Without protection against this little understood pest, cabbage, cauliflower and broccoli plants will show average losses of 50% to 90% during May in the above areas.

The Cabbage Maggot Protector is strongly recommended by agricultural colleges. It consists of a treated felt pad which serves as both a repellent and mechanical barrier to the small fly which lays the eggs. It gives almost complete protection.

Package of 24 — 10c Not Postpaid



3-WA-KIL GARDEN DUST (can be sprayed)

- 1—For controlling chewing insects—Colorado Potato Beetle, Striped and Spotted Cucumber Beetle, Asparagus Beetle, Tomato Horn Worm, and others.
- 2—For controlling sucking insects—Aphids, Leaf Hoppers, and Flea Beetles.
- 3—For controlling plant diseases—Early Blight, Late Blight, Leaf Spots (Fungous), and Mildew.

3-WA-KIL is better because it contains—

Cuprocide—a High Grade efficient Copper Fungicide.

Lethane B-71—a remarkable new contact insecticide prepared to replace Pyrethrum and Nicotine.

Calcium Arsenate. Not new but not surpassed as a stomach poisoning against plant chewing insects.

A high grade talc filler—No Lime to repel the insect before he consumes a deadly dose of poison. No lime to harden and retard plant growth.

Only High Calibre Proven ingredients mixed in proportions that are lethal to insect and fungous growth.

Does not deteriorate with age. Keep a supply on hand.

Four pounds properly used will protect a 50 x 100 ft. garden throughout one season.

Full instructions in each bag.

1 lb. paper bag — 33c Not Postpaid

4 lb. paper bag — 90c Not Postpaid



Purple and Gold Soil Testing Kit

Tests soil acidity. Some plants require decidely acid soils, many do not. Know whether or not to add lime, and in what proportion. Test your soil before you plant.

\$1.50 Postpaid

GARDEN SUCCESS OR FAILURE?

Eliminate guesswork, know the condition of your soil and what it will grow best, and how to adjust it for what you want to grow. Seeds and fertilizers are valuable—don't waste them until you know your soil.



VIGORO—The Complete Plant Food

Produce more and better vegetables for Victory. Apply Vigoro to the soil. It is a scientifically compounded plant food. Easy to apply. No unpleasant odor. Promote rapid, beautiful and sturdy growth.

Formula 5-10-5

(For Fruits and Vegetable Production)

No. 50—	5 lb. Box	50c each NOT PREPAID
No. 80—	10 lb. Box	80c each NOT PREPAID
No. 145—	25 lb. Bag	1.45 each NOT PREPAID
No. 235—	50 lb. Bag	2.35 each NOT PREPAID
No. 370—	100 lb. Bag	3.70 each NOT PREPAID

Formula 4-12-4

(For Lawns, Flowers, Trees and Shrubbery)

No. 10—	1 lb. Box	10c each NOT PREPAID
No. 45—	5 lb. Box	45c each NOT PREPAID
No. 85—	10 lb. Box	85c each NOT PREPAID
No. 150—	25 lb. Bag	1.50 each NOT PREPAID
No. 250—	50 lb. Bag	2.50 each NOT PREPAID
No. 400—	100 lb. Bag	4.00 each NOT PREPAID

HOTKAPS—To protect early plants against frost, rain, wind and birds. An individual hot-house for every plant. Your garden will have stronger, healthier plants and a better yield. Hotkaps are made of wax paper to be placed directly over the seed or early plant.

Package of 25 — 50c NOT PREPAID

Contains 25 Hotkaps and 1 Paper Setter

Package of 100 — 1.95 NOT PREPAID

Contains 100 Hotkaps and 1 Fibreboard Setter.



Sudbury Soil Test Kit

Make tests for acidity and for the three vital plant food elements. Show needs of lawn grasses, 75 flowers, 50 vegetables. No chemistry knowledge required.

\$4.75 Postpaid

FLOWER SEEDS



Geratum

AGERATUM—Normal germination, 5-10 Days. Of easy growth, flowers abundantly out of doors in summer and until frost; very desirable for table decoration. Start indoors for earliest bloom. In bloom for 90 days. Hardy annual from Mexico.

Blue Perfection. Compact, very large flowered variety. The darkest sort grown from seed.

ALYSSUM — Normal germination, 5-8 Days. Makes a very pretty border; fine for carpet bedding. Blooms June to November. Sow where wanted to bloom. Native to Western Asia.

Benthami Procumbens (Snowcloth). Very dwarf creeping habit. Best for edging that we have ever grown.

Carpet of Snow (Little Gem). Pure white flowers which grow over 4 inches tall. Spreading plants. Ideal for borders.

Lilac Queen Improved. Distinct variety with lilac-tinted flowers. 9 inches.

Saxatile Compactum. Perennial, known also as "Basket of Gold." In late spring, is covered with golden flowers. Excellent for rockeries.

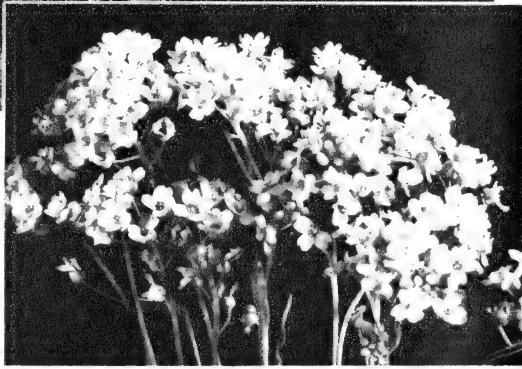
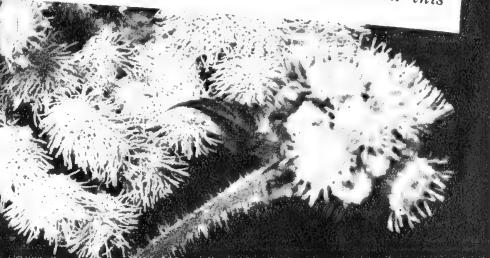
Sweet (Maritimum). White. 8 to 12 inches. Trailing habit, very sweetly scented, a hardy annual.

ASTERS (Callistephus).—Normal germination, 5-10 Days.

Crego's Giant Branching Comet. This class, also known as "Ostrich Plume," is without doubt the most popular variety grown. The flowers have long shaggy petals, suggesting a chrysanthemum, and often are curled and interlaced. Blooms midsummer. 2 feet. (Wilt resistant). Mixed.

Early Queen of the Market. The best early among the asters. Habit branching. Flowers double and nearly round. Plants 18 inches high and very productive. Ten days earlier than any other. (Wilt resistant). Mixed.

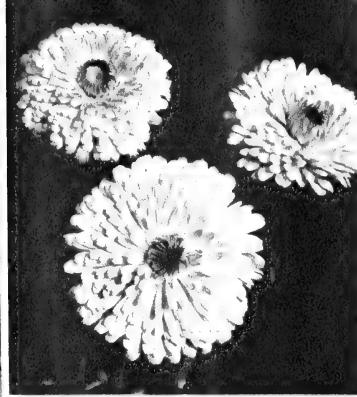
As the originator of the Zinnia in this country, we especially recommend our unsurpassed war-torn world and have a special charm in this sanity in surroundings of madness. Enjoy the uplift of nature through her beauty. Include a few flowers in your Victory Garden this season.



Alyssum—Basket of Gold



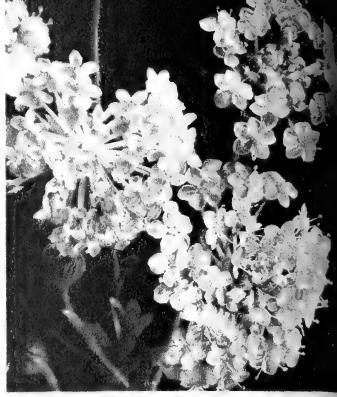
Aster—Crego Giant



Calendula



Calliopsis



Blue Lace Flower



Balsam



Balloon Vine

BABY'S BREATH (*Gypsophila*)—Normal germination, 15 Days.

Grandiflora Alba (*London Market Strain*). Graceful plants much in demand for cutting and combining with other flowers. Light, airy foliage, with myriads of small white flowers. 2 feet. Does not transplant easily. Native in Europe, Asia and Northern Africa.

BALLOON VINE (*Cardiospermum*)—Normal germination, 15 Days. Popular as a rapid climbing annual, 10-12 feet, producing inflated seed pods one inch diameter, resembling miniature balloons; delicate foliage. Valuable for screens. Sometimes called "Love in a Puff." Tender annual. Native of Bermuda, Florida, Texas, and many other places throughout the world.

BALSAM (*Lady Slipper*)—Normal germination, 8-10 Days. Beautiful annuals with flowers as double as roses, measuring two inches in diameter. Rich soil and deep culture in a sunny position are requisite to produce large flowers. Set plants about 2 feet apart, where they can have plenty of sun. In bloom 60 days. If foliage obscures flowers, it can be cut away without injuring plants. Native to India, Malay Peninsula and China.

Rose Flowered Double Mixed—18 inches diameter.

BLUE LACE FLOWER (*Didiscus*)—Normal germination, 20-35 Days.

Ceruleus. Dainty lavender-blue flowers from June to October. Excellent for bedding, and makes a splendid cut flower. Sow where wanted to bloom. According to a Landreth Catalog of more than 75 years ago, the Didiscus is a native of Australia.

CALENDULA (*Pot Marigold*)—Normal germination, 5-10 Days. Bushy plants with dense green foliage, surmounted with disc-like double flowers. If cut regularly will bloom all summer, and well into the Fall. Thrives even in poor soil, provided seed-pods are removed after blooming. 12-18 inches. Does not transplant easily. Is native from Canary Island to Persia. **Double Mixed**—Yellow and orange shades.

Lemon Queen—Good clear lemon.

Orange King—The best bright orange.

CALLIOPSIS—Normal germination, 8-10 Days.

A graceful plant of easy culture, with fine-cut foliage. Flowers are daisy-like in form and range in color from yellow and orange to maroon. Especially long-flowering and well adapted for cutting. 2-3 feet. Indigenous to North America.

Mixed Tall Semi-Double.



Bachelor's Button



Campanula



Candytuft

CAMPANULA (*Canterbury Bells*)—Normal germination, 10-15 Days. The Canterbury Bells are a large genus of showy plants, blooming in profusion. Easy of culture and certain to flower; succeeds well in good soil. Blooms second year. 2-3 feet. Native throughout the Northern Hemisphere.

Cup and Saucer Mixed (Calycanthema). Large cup-shaped bells, surrounded by a calyx resembling a saucer, and giving effect of being double.

CANDYTUFT (*Iberis*)—Normal germination, 5-10 Days. These well-known favorites are among the most beautiful of our annual flowers. The seeds can be sown at all seasons or in fall for early flowering. They like rich soil and plenty of room to flower freely. Very pretty in masses. Bloom 60 days. 1 foot. Does not transplant readily. Originally a native of the Mediterranean region.

Coronaria Hyacinth Flowered White. A superb variety; large flowers on good stems.

Umbellata Mixed.

CASTOR BEAN (*Ricinus*)—Normal germination, 10-12 Days. The Castor Bean, in all its varieties, has a showy tropical appearance, singly or in groups. Valuable for screens, a tender annual. Combines well with Cannas or Dahlias. *Ricinus* is a native of the Tropics.

All Varieties Mixed.

CELOSIA (*Cockscomb*)—Normal germination, 8-10 Days. The cockscombs are tender annuals, requiring good soil. The plants will produce a larger bloom by cutting off side flowers and leaving one head only to a plant. If cut before maturing the heads may be preserved during winter. A native of many warm regions.

Cristata Tall Mixed.

Plumed Mixed.

CENTAUREA (*Bachelor's Button*)—Normal germination, 8-10 Days. The Centaurea is particularly well adapted for border work, and is also of value for cutting. Sow where wanted to bloom, as seedlings do not transplant readily. Very easy to grow and will self-sow freely. 2 feet. Our strain of Double Blue is superb. These are prevailingly Old World plants.

Jubilee Gem. "All America" Silver Medal for 1937. Superb English Dwarf Bushy Type, not over 12 inches tall and excellent for border use. Large deep blue flowers.

Mixed.



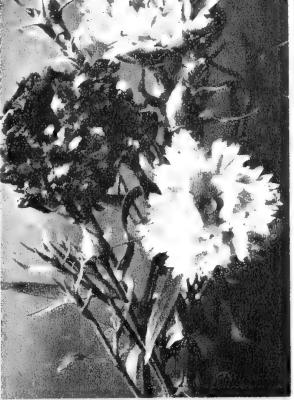
Cockscomb



Castor Bean



Snow on the Mountain



Dianthus



Dahlias

CHrysanthemum—Normal germination, 8-20 Days. Annual Single Mixed.

COSMOS—Normal germination, 8-10 Days. Every year this flower makes more friends. Growing 4 to 5 feet high from seed it is valuable for screens. Blooms until killed by frost. Cosmos is improved by indoor starting. Excellent for cutting. Originally from tropical America.

Early Mixed.

DAHLIA (Seeds Only)—Normal germination, 10-20 Days. A favorite for autumn flowering, blooming the first season from seed if started early. The flowers are so symmetrical and perfect and the range of colors so wide and varied that they will always be popular where display is wanted. Will produce many choice tubers, which should be dug after flowering, buried in dry sand, ashes or peat-moss, and stored for the winter in a cool place. Seed-grown Dahlias bloom only about 2 weeks later than those grown from tubers. The Dahlia originally grew wild in Mexico.

FineSt Single Mixed. Will produce brilliant flowers running through a wide range of striking colors. Fine for cutting.

DAISY—Normal germination, 8-20 Days.

Shasta (Leucanthemum)—2 feet.

DIANTHUS (Pinks)—Normal germination, 5-15 Days.

Laciniatus Splendens. Bronze Medal "All-America" Trials 1935. Very large single, over 2 inches across, in a brilliant shade of crimson with glistening white eye. The most striking Dianthus we have ever grown.

Chinenensis Double Mixed (China or Indian Pink)

Flowers borne in Sweet William like clusters in various colors, showy and double. Height, 1 foot.

Hedgewigi Double Mixed. (Asia Pink). Very showy and fragrant. Double flowers 2 to 2½ inches, resembling a carnation, many beautifully striped and mottled. 10 inches.

EUPHORBIA (Snow on the Mountain)—Normal germination, 10-12 Days.

Variegata. A foliage plant growing well in poor and dry soil. Leaves at first are bright green, but as plants mature become edged with silver-white. 2 feet. Euphorbia is a North American native plant.



Chrysanthemums



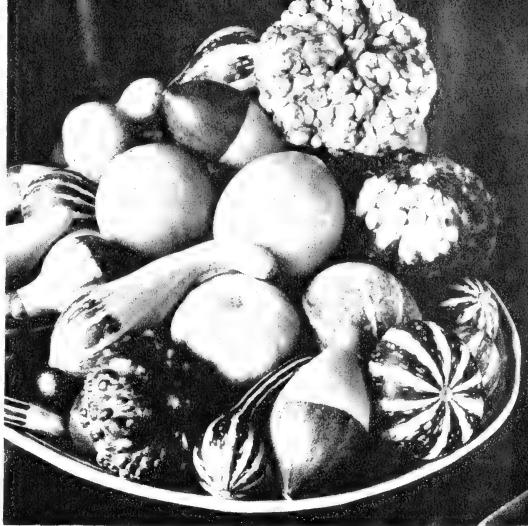
Cosmos



Shasta Daisy



Gaillardia and Baby's Breath



Gourds



Forget-me-not



Foxglove



Four O'Clock

FORGET-ME-NOT (*Cynoglossum*) (Hounds-tongue)—Normal germination, 10-15 Days. Chinese. Easily grown plants with sprays of metallic blue flowers, over a long season. 2 feet. Valuable for cutting. Indoor starting, followed by transplanting, greatly adds to the beauty of this plant, but it does very well, too, when sown directly in its permanent outside position Grows wild in Eastern Asia.

FOUR O'CLOCK (Marvel of Peru)—Normal germination, 8-20 Days. Flowers open late each afternoon, are fragrant, with desirable colors and fine markings. Makes a fine summer hedge if set in rows a foot apart. Tubers may be lifted in the fall, and stored like dahlias, and replanted in spring, making larger plants with more flowers. 2 feet. Habitat is tropical America.

FOXGLOVE (*Digitalis*) — Normal germination, 10-15 Days. Hardy perennials of easy culture, living for several years without care and having tall spikes of showy, curiously shaped flowers. Blooms second year. 3 feet. Digitalis was first brought to America from Great Britain. Finest Mixed.

GAILLARDIA (Blanket-flower) — Normal germination, 10-20 Days. Do best in full sunlight in light, open, well drained soil. 2 feet. Bloom from June to Frost. Flowers ideal for indoor decorative purposes. Can be grown from seed sown indoors or in open garden.

Annual Single Mixed.

GLOBE AMARANTH (*Gomphrena*) — Normal germination, 10-15 Days. Well known annuals of easy culture. To preserve for winter decoration, the flowers (resembling clover heads) should be fully matured before being gathered. 15 inches tall. Indigenous to tropical sections of the Old World.

Mixed—Pink, White, Purple.

GOURLDS (Ornamental) — Normal germination, 12-15 Days. The Gourds are annuals, rapid growers, from 10 to 20 feet high, valuable for screening or arbors, should have moist, rich, loamy soil to attain perfection. The fruit is useful for decoration, due to its unique appearance. Native to many of the world's tropical sections.

Small Mixed.



Hollyhocks



Larkspur



Morning Glory—Imperial Mixed



Morning Glory—Heavenly Blue

HOLLYHOCK (*Althaea Rosea*)—Normal germination, 10-30 Days. Nothing better for background or among shrubs. Blooms sometimes first year; always second year 5-8 feet tall. Will grow anywhere. Originally from the gardens of the Old World.

Allegheny Semi-Double, Fringed Mixed. Mammoth flowers.

KOCHIA (*Fire Bush*)—Normal germination, 10 Days. The seed should be sown when the oak trees are bursting into leaf. The plants develop very rapidly, finally reaching three feet in height, and forming perfect globes of green, feathery branches, which turn red after frost. Anyone can grow this plant in almost any situation, and we accordingly recommend it most highly. An annual hedge plant. 3 feet. Native both in Europe and United States.

LARKSPUR (*Annual Delphinium*)—Normal germination, 20-25 Days. Larkspur is of unsurpassed merit for massing in the border, as well as for cutting. Native to many parts of North Temperate Zone. Tall, upright, base-branching in habit, the Giant Imperials have passed all other types of Larkspur for florists' and general garden use. The Delphinium-like spikes of double flowers, carried on stems 4-5 feet long, are compactly placed on upright growing plants, requiring only about half the space needed for the old Stock Flowered type. May be started either indoors or outside, but indoors starting improves the quality of the flowers. Placing the seed in a refrigerator for from 24 to 48 hours immediately before planting always induces greater and higher germination.

Imperial Mixed.

LINUM (*Flax*)—Normal germination, 10-15 Days. Easy to grow and very much used recently because of their graceful airy habit. 2 feet. Self-sows readily. European native.

Blue Flax.

MIGNONETTE (*Reseda*)—Normal germination, 8-10 Days. No annual is a more general favorite than the Mignonette. Of the easiest culture, it adapts itself to all situations, but prefers a cool rich soil in a shady position. Sow where wanted to grow, or else handle in pots, as they do not transplant well. Its greatest usefulness is in combination with those cut-flowers which lack the fragrance in which this flower so abounds. Reseda is found in Southern Europe, Northern Africa, the Canary Islands, and some species in the U. S.

Large Flowering Mixed.

MOONFLOWER (*Ipomoea Grandiflora*)—Normal germination, 8-15 Days. These beautiful, rapid-growing climbers will grow about 30 feet in one season. Though really a perennial, is best treated as an annual, as it will not survive northern winters. Leaves are large and the flowers, which open as the sun is sinking are very fragrant. We have found it best to plant the seeds one half inch deep, after having soaked them overnight in warm water. Early planting essential. Use no fertilizer.

Mexicana Grandiflora Alba. White flowers, 6 inches wide. Opens only night and morning. Large, smooth, dark foliage.

Bona-Nox (*Evening Glory*). Large fragrant flowers opening in the evening. Purple throat, shading to lavender.

MORNING GLORY—Normal germination, 5-10 Days. Native to nearly all the world. If started indoors, handle in pots, as they do not transplant well. Never use fertilizer of any kind on morning glories. Soak seed in water 24 hours before sowing.



Heavenly Blue, Clark's Early Flowering. A beautiful blue flower 4 or 5 inches across. White and yellow throat. Ideal climber. Sandy, gravelly soil and southern exposure best.

Imperial Mixed. A warm situation protected from winds is best for this variety.

Scarlet O'Hara. Gold Medal from "All-America" Selections Committee for 1939. A rich, dark wine-red variety, blooming 65 days after sowing. An addition to almost any garden.

NASTURTIUMS — Normal germination, 8-10 Days. "Black Bugs" may be kept off Nasturtiums by placing an ordinary camphor ball every 6 inches along the row. This should be done when plants are about 2 inches tall.

Double Sweet-Scented Novelties:

Golden Gleam Double. A bouquet of these golden-yellow flowers distinctly double in form, will fill a room with delightful fragrance, in addition to being a treat to the eye. Late planting is best. Needs considerable moisture to bloom really well.

Scarlet Gleam Double. Flowers of an intense fiery-orange-scarlet, and of very large size, held well above the foliage and of more pronounced fragrance than its parent, Golden Gleam Double. This variety needs a good deal of moisture for best blooming.

Glorious Gleam Double Hybrids. These Nasturtiums are the result of a "cross" between the famous Golden Gleam Double, and the old-fashioned singles. Flowers of salmon, golden-yellow, orange-scarlet, cerise, cream-yellow, orange, crimson, and gold flushed with scarlet combine with the fresh green foliage. Stems are long, and bear flowers well above the leaves. Sweet scented. Like cool nights and considerable water.

Tall Single Nasturtiums. Climbing 4 to 5 feet high. A combination of the best tall varieties.

NICOTIANA—Normal germination, 5-10 Days.

Affinis Hybrids Mixed. This sweet-scented tobacco somewhat resembles a Petunia, but has a longer tube, and more pronounced petals. Opening toward evening, they emit a very powerful perfume. Blooms all summer and autumn, and shows shades of blue, red, white, rose and pink. 2 feet. Native of Brazil, Uruguay and Paraguay.

PANSIES — Normal germination, 8-40 Days. Seeds should be sown indoors early in spring or outdoors during August and plants protected in Winter. Seed sometimes is slow to germinate, and needs plenty of heat and moisture. Though perennials, pansies are best treated as annuals. All pansies do best in soil that is rich, cool and moist, and partial shade is advantageous. They are natives of the North and South Temperate Zones. (New crop seed ready late July of each year).

Landreths' All Giants Mixed. An excellent large flowering strain.



Nicotiana



Pansies



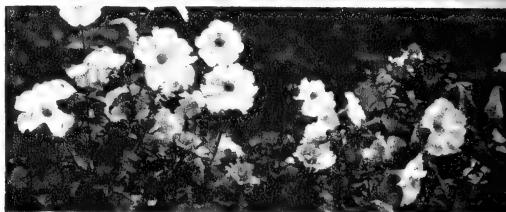
Nasturtiums—Golden Gleam

**Surprise
GARDEN MIXTURE**
ANNUALS
NORMAL GERMINATION: 8 TO 10TH DAYS
**A COMPLETE GARDEN OF
26 VARIETIES
GROWN FROM ONLY ONE
10c PACKET**

A choice blending of annual flowers, ideal to brighten an unsightly corner. May be broadcast, or planted in rows. It is so balanced as to give a continuous bloom all season. The seeds in the Surprise Garden Mixture are also excellent for children's gardens.

Surprise GARDEN MIXTURE

(26 VARIETIES OF ANNUALS) - - 10c PER PACKET



Petunias



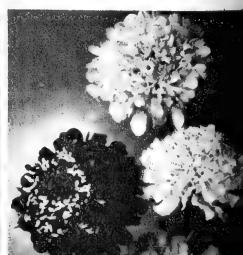
Poppy—Shirley



Poppy—California



Scabiosa



Salpiglossis

PETUNIAS — Normal germination, 8-15 Days. Annuals of extraordinary merit and easy culture, producing a fine effect. In the garden or green-house they flower in great profusion. Will grow in any soil, but the richer the soil the better the effect. They require a sunny position for best results. Fine for window boxes. Follow instructions on packet carefully. As is not generally realized, Petunias make excellent cut flowers for low and flat bowls. Are wildlings of southern South America.

Special Mixed.

POPPY (California) (Eschscholtzia) — Normal germination, 5-10 Days. One of the most beautiful of garden flowers. When grown in masses, scarcely any plant produces a greater degree of splendor. Foliage finely cut like lace, with a bluish tinge. Easily raised from seed, but does not transplant well. Sown in autumn, the growth is of increased vigor. Diameter of plant, 20 inches. Height 12 inches. Blooming 60 days. Is a California wildflower, from which the following has been developed.

Mixed.

POPPY—Normal germination, 6-15 Days. Every garden should have a supply of Poppies. They fit in almost anywhere and the perennial varieties remain for years. Sow seed in open ground in spring or fall, or may be sown on top of the snow, and thawing will take them down into the earth in Nature's own way. Poppies may be used as cut-flowers, if cut just before the bud opens, which will open in water. Poppies in their various forms are found all over the world, but in Europe and the Orient more than anywhere else.

American Legion. Brilliant scarlet with white Maltese cross.

Shirley Double Mixed. Double flowered and very pretty.

SALPIGLOSSIS (Painted Tongue) (Variabilis Superbissima) — Normal germination, 5-10 Days. This is a very easily grown annual 24 to 30 inches tall, which blooms from mid-summer until frost. Blossoms are funnel shaped, gloxinia-like in their velvety appearance and veined with gold. One of the very finest annuals. Our mixture covers a very large range of colors. Prefers sandy soil and partial shade. Salpiglossis was brought to civilization from the wilds of Chile.

Emperor Gloxiniaflora Mixed.

SCABIOSA (Mourning Bride)—Normal germination, 10-15 Days. Pincushion Flower, known the world over as Mourning Bride. Easy culture; blooms all the season. Fine for cutting. 2 to 3 feet high. Long straight stems. Sow early to secure best results. Thrives in any good soil with sunny exposure. May be started indoors or outdoors, but inside starting gives earliest and best blooms. Native of Europe.

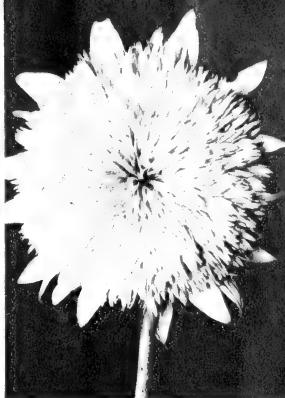
Bloomsdale Mixed.



Stocks



*Sunflower—
Russian Mammoth*



*Sunflower—*Excelsior**



Sweet Peas



Strawflowers

STOCKS (Sometimes called *Gilliflower*)—Normal germination, 3-10 Days. These are half-hardy annuals, beautiful, fragrant old-fashioned double flowers. Sow under glass or on warm border early in spring, transplant to rich ground to which lime has been added. As only single stocks produce seeds, no double strain can be had without a percentage of single flowers. Our strain is remarkably well doubled. Hot weather is responsible for the blind-growth which often disappoints outdoor growers of this crop, and they thrive best where the nights are cool. Stocks are native in Southern Europe and Southern California.

Mixed.

STRAWFLOWER (Helichrysum)—Normal germination, 5-10 Days. Everlasting flowers, size of a 50 cent piece. Useful for making winter bouquets. 3 feet. Is much improved by starting indoors, and setting out after danger from frost is past. Is indigenous to many parts of Europe.

Mixed.

SUNFLOWER (Helianthus)—Normal germination, 5-10 Days. The Sunflower is a well-known old-fashioned favorite, of late years wonderfully improved. The size and brilliancy of its flowers make it worthy of a place in every garden. Sow where wanted to bloom, and thin out to proper distance. Plant to hide unsightly objects. Indigenous to the Western Hemisphere, mainly North America.

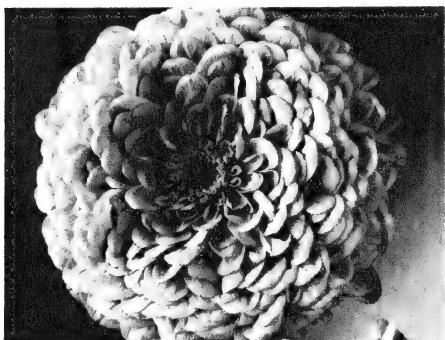
Double Excelsior Hybrids. Globe flowered, yellow. 5 feet.

Russian Mammoth. For field culture. 8-10 feet.

SWEET PEAS — Normal germination, 15-20 Days. Sow in permanent location, in single row, two seeds to the inch, quarter ounce of seeds for two yards of row; cover one inch deep. There are approximately 340 seeds to the ounce. Sweet Peas are quite hardy, and may be planted very early in the spring, or late in the fall. They thrive best in heavily fertilized ground, and need considerable water on warm days. Best results are obtained by sowing in the fall, where winters are not too severe, as with the resulting deep roots, the season of blooming is greatly lengthened. Sweet Peas do best when trained on trellises made of string. They should be thinned to about 8 inches apart in rows, while the rows should be $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart. Develop best only with a rainy season or with extensive watering. Keep seed pods clipped.



Zinnia—Giant Dahlia Flowered



Zinnia—California Giant



Zinnia—Lilliput

Early Flowering Spencers Mixed—Very popular with florist for greenhouse culture. Planted in open ground the same time as summer flowering Spencers, they flower fully four weeks earlier. Becoming increasingly popular among home gardeners. Planted for winter bloom in greenhouses.

Summer Flowering Spencers Mixed—Spencer Sweet Peas are the finest type of Sweet Peas in existence. All varieties in this mixture are well blended from the purest white to deepest maroon.

VERBENA — **Normal germination, 10-15 Days.** The Verbena is a well-known annual of creeping habit. Partially upright, but when prostrate taking root freely where stems come in contact with the ground. Excellent for bedding. In bloom 90 days. Verbenas are found nearly all over the world. The origin of the garden variety, however, is unknown, as it is believed to be a multiple hybrid.

Mixed.

WALFLOWER (Cheiranthus)—**Normal germination, 5-10 Days.** Thriving in poor soil, the Wallflower is a half-hardy perennial, producing beautiful fragrant flowers, mostly yellow, orange and brown. Requires protection during the winter. Blooms first year if sown early. 18 inches. Excellent for planting against wall with southern exposure. Native in many parts of Europe.

Large Flowering Single Mixed.

ZINNIAS — **Normal germination, 5-10 Days.** The Landreths, who introduced the Zinnia from Mexico to commercial use more than 140 years ago, feel that their strain is unsurpassed by that of any seedsmen. Blooms from July to frost. Seeds can be planted in the open or sown indoors and the young plants transplanted if desired. Will grow anywhere and stand rough treatment. Plant in July to get the largest and best flowers.

Giant Dahlia Flowered (Bloomsdale Gold Medal Mixture)—3-4 feet. Awarded a Gold Medal by the Royal Horticultural Society of England. Blooms measure about 4 inches in depth and, under very favorable conditions, will reach 7 inches in diameter. They closely resemble Dahlias in appearance, and are the most popular variety we grow. They are best for bedding purposes.

Giant Dahlia Flowered Canary Bird—Primrose-yellow.

Giant Dahlia Flowered Exquisite—Light rose, shading to deep rose.

Giant Dahlia Flowered Scarlet Flame—Bright orange-scarlet.

California Giants (Bloomsdale Finest Mixed)—3-4 feet. The symmetrical flowers of this variety are large and very pleasing. The petals are more loosely placed than in the Dahlia type, giving the effect of a neater, flatter center, thus serving to accentuate the great size of the flower. Better for cutting than the Dahlia Flowered type, as the stems are longer.

Improved Double Lilliput or Pompom (Bloomsdale Mixed)—12-15 inches. This charming strain is becoming more popular. Dwarf and very bushy, it is the ideal bedding variety. Extremely double and almost ball-shaped flowers, in color tones not usually found in other types. The daintiness of its large number of tiny flower-heads (1½ in.) makes it particularly desirable for cutting.

MAKING A GOOD LAWN

"How can I get a smooth, velvet-like lawn?" This question is asked of every seedsman thousands of times a year. There is no simple answer to it—no royal road to a lawn surface that will be satisfactory and stay satisfactory. Even the beginner can, however, be fairly sure of good results if he will follow carefully the three steps that are required to make a good lawn.

The first step is the preparation of the soil. The area to be planted should be thoroughly cleared of roots, stumps and stones, if any exist, and then plowed or dug to as great a depth as is possible without throwing any of the subsoil (which is usually hard, "raw" looking, and of a different color from the darker topsoil) up to the surface. If the soil where the garden is to be made is very sandy, or poor—as often is the case where the earth removed from the excavation for the house has been spread around—it will help materially if at least four inches of good topsoil can be procured and spread over the surface after the rough grading of the lawn area has been done.

Most soils to be used for lawn purposes will be improved by the addition of raw ground limestone, 2 to 5 pounds per 100 square feet. Before applying lime, however, the soil should be tested for acidity. This is readily done with one of the inexpensive kits made for the purpose; or your local county agent or State Agricultural Experiment Station will do it for you. If the soil is already only slightly acid, or neutral, no lime will be needed.

The second step is to provide an adequate supply of plant food. Grass—no matter how good the seed—is like other plants in that it will not grow unless the soil is well provided with suitable food for the grass roots to feed on. An application of three to five pounds per 100 square feet of any good, complete fertilizer, such as the 4-12-4 analysis, will provide this.

After the fertilizer has been evenly spread over the ground and cultivated or raked in, a final raking is given to remove small stones and trash, and leave the surface as even and smooth as possible.

The third step is to procure really good seed, and to sow it properly. Cheap, light weight grass mixtures contain undesirable varieties and many weed seeds. A good mixture, for general purposes, should weigh at least 20 lbs. per bushel.

Sow the seed evenly, allowing 125 to 150 pounds per acre for best results, or about one pound for 200 square feet. In renovating lawns as much seed need not be used. When watering during the Summer months be sure to soak the ground and do not sprinkle as this tends to bring the roots to the surface. Do not cut new grass (with the exception of Creeping Bent) until it is 2 inches in length and established lawns do best when not cut under 1½ inches. Landreth's Grass Seeds are tested by government agencies or approved laboratories for purity and germination.

On page 59 may be found the correct mixtures for use under certain conditions. To plant an ordinary lawn mixture in the shade is like running your automobile on kerosene. The car may run for a short time or perhaps not at all. Landreth Shady Place is really different from the other mixtures and actually contains the grasses which you see growing under the trees in a wild state in almost every pasture. The New Jersey Department of Agriculture has issued special formulas for shade and other unusual conditions, as have many other institutions in various sections of the country. Ask your seed dealer to write the D. Landreth Seed Company for special mixtures for your particular conditions if you do not see what you want listed in this catalog. We have hundreds of excellent formulas and can enable you to grow grass where many fail.

There is no greater asset to any building than a well-kept lawn. Cheap mixtures are composed of annual grasses which are hard to cut and must be planted so often that they become expensive. Most produce weeds, and no end of work, money and time are required for their elimination. Landreth Lawn Grass Seed contains only the best fancy, recleaned grasses.

In most localities grass seed is planted from March until hot weather (the earlier the better); and from the 15th of August until the first killing frost. A bushel of Landreth Lawn Grass Seed officially weighs 20 pounds, but in reality will be heavier. All of Landreth Lawn Seed is sold under seal. It is sold in 1 pound boxes, and 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 pound bags. Every container has a complete record of the analysis and contents of the mixture.

A Few Helps on Lawn Maintenance

1. Lawns planted in the Spring should be seeded as early as possible. Fall sowing is more satisfactory. As a general rule, the permanency of a lawn varies according to price. The higher the price of the seed, the more permanent grasses are used.
2. Damage to lawns is done by annual weeds and crab grass. It doesn't help much to dig these out after the plant has dropped its seed. The attack should come before.
3. Too close mowing is not desirable. For best results do not clip under 1½ inches. Most soil in the shade is too acid. Lime should be applied. This is a general rule and of course there are exceptions.
4. Shall I plant clover in my lawn? The answer is mostly according to individual taste. Most people prefer a seed mixture including clover and lawns seem to survive the hot Summer better when clover is used in the formula.
5. In watering the lawn do not sprinkle the surface. This does more harm than good. Water as little as possible but do it thoroughly so the water will sink in three or four inches.
6. A lawn, like anything else which grows, needs food. It is best to fertilize early in the Spring or in the Fall. We do not recommend any Summer fertilizing except in making new lawns late in August.



Landreth's Lawn Grass Mixtures

(Ask for Prices on Individual Grasses Not Listed)
Superior Bent Mixture—Containing the famous Creeping Bent Seed, this lawn mixture is recommended where something outstanding is desired. Only grasses which grow year after year are used and Clover may be inserted, or not, according to the customer's desire.

Fairmount Park—A well-known formula of tested durability producing a heavy, thick turf and a good sod throughout the growing season.

Evergreen—This is a quicker growing mixture, free of noxious Weed Seeds and low in Inert Matter. You will be pleased with its results.

New York Park—Sold by Landreth for many years. Entirely satisfactory for a lower price seed.

Popular—Very quick growing—satisfactory for the price. Composed mostly of Annual Grasses but free from weeds.

Fast Grow—Used extensively by contractors who desire an immediate effect. The majority of grasses used are temporary. Contains no clover.

Special Purpose Formulas

Shady Place—If possible, plant this mixture very early in the Spring or late in the Autumn for best results. There is no such thing as a cheap genuine shade mixture, although some cheap grasses are offered as so-called shady.

Terrace or Embankment—Grasses with deep roots which are particularly drought resistant are necessary for the successful growing of grass on hillsides. If possible, protect with cloth after planting to prevent washing from rains until grass is established.

Cemetery Mixture—A specially designed blend of grasses containing a large proportion of Fescue which has proven successful in the sun and shade and withstands drought.

Pasture—Contains seed producing permanent, dense and deep-rooted turf and clover of inviting, sweet and nourishing quality.

FOR AN OUTSTANDING LAWN, PLANT—

Landreth's Never Die Lawn Seed

(Reg. U. S. Patent Office)

ONE OF THE MOST FAMOUS MIXTURES ON THE MARKET

LANDRETH NEVER DIE LAWN SEED is composed of grasses which come to life each Spring and produce luxuriant turf year after year if occasionally fed with bone meal or some other complete fertilizer. It is a carefully blended mixture of perennial grasses which acquire a rich emerald green early in the season, retaining this color until late Fall.
NEVER DIE LAWN SEED is sold in $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 pound cartons and in 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 pound bags. Cartons and bags are sealed for your protection so that you may be sure of getting the genuine Landreth officially tested grasses. For further details see inside back cover of this catalog.

Landreths' Athletic Seed Mixtures

Tennis and Golf

Landreths' Ruffwear—This mixture contains a number of grasses properly blended to withstand the dry spells of July and August and the rainy season of Spring. It is used on all parts of the tennis court and golf course fairway, proving the sportsman's delight as it remains green the entire playing season and is designed for rough wear. Formula does not contain Clover.

Easy Eagle—The putting green supreme is formed after seeding with this Mixture. It contains the finest bent grasses and is smooth, lasting and continually green.

Baseball, Football, Soccer and Field Hockey

Landreths' Athletic Field—A mixture to withstand hard, steady wear from cleats and spikes. Grasses contained are hardy and durable. Shibe Park, one of the most famous ball fields in America, is planted with Landreth Seeds.

Individual Grasses

Bent, Colonial—Astoria, Rhode Island, New Zealand and Prince Edward Island Bents (*Agrostis tenuis*)—Our stock is Blue tag certified by the Oregon Department of Agriculture. This is one of the most popular bents used today. Good turf may be produced in one season. It is adapted to both moist and dry soils, clay and sandy soils if well drained, resistant to cold and fairly tolerant of heat and acid soils. It is upright in growth and cannot be classified as a true

creeper in the East. Used for golf greens, fairways and lawns. 32 lbs. per bu. 5 lbs. per 1,000 sq. ft.

Bent, Seaside (*Agrostis palustris or maritima*)—The seed we offer is Blue Tag Certified by the Oregon Agricultural Department and is grown in Coos County. It is a true creeping bent. This bent is particularly recommended as one of the most satisfactory for golf putting greens. 32 lbs. per bu. 4 lbs. per 1,000 sq. ft.

Bent, Netherland Mixed—Grown in the Netherlands. This bent withstands hard usage and is composed of about 75 percent Colonial Bent, 15 percent Velvet Bent and 1 percent Creeping Bent. It is recommended for the shade as well as the sun. 20 lbs. per bu. 4 lbs. per 1,000 sq. ft.

Blue Grass, Annual (*Poa annua*)—Makes splendid turf spring and fall, but disappears entirely in very hot weather. Readily re-seeds even when cut close. Should be used only with other grasses.

Blue Grass, Canadian (*Poa compressa*)—14 lbs. per bu. For general use inferior to Kentucky Blue. Superior in dry, shady or impoverished soils. Good pasture grass. Perennial.

Blue Grass, Kentucky (*Poa pratensis*)—14 lbs. per bu. 98% pure. Used a great deal for lawns. Produces a good nutritious pasturage. Deep rooting and attractive color. Perennial.

Fescue, Chewing's (*Festuca rubra chewings*)—New Zealand Grown. 24 lbs. per bu. This grass succeeds in all kinds of soils. We now import it in refrigerator boats assuring high germination. Excellent shade grass particularly in light soils. Perennial.

Fescue, Meadow or English Blue (*Festuca elatior pratensis*)—24 lbs. per bu. Known as Evergreen Grass. Used for pastures and lawns. Perennial.

Fescue, Genuine Creeping Red (*Festuca rubra*)—15 lbs. per bu. Do not confuse this with the ordinary Red Fescue. It is the true creeping type with dark green, narrow blades. Forms a dense, velvety turf free from weeds and is adapted to shade and reasonably poor soil.

Orchard Grass (*Dactylis glomerata*)—14 lbs. per bu. A very valuable pasturage and hay grass. Perennial.

Red Top, Fancy Recleaned (*Agrostis alba*)—32 lbs. per bu. 98% pure. Sometimes called Herds Grass. Grows best in rich, moist soils. Excellent for lawn, hay or permanent pasture. Biennial.

QUANTITY OF GRASS AND CLOVER TO SOW PER ACRE

AS RECOMMENDED BY THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE	LAWNS		PASTURES		AS RECOMMENDED BY THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE	LAWNS		PASTURES	
	Planted Alone	In Mix- tures	Planted Alone	In Mix- tures		Planted Alone	In Mix- tures	Planted Alone	In Mix- tures
Bermuda	125-150		6-8	5-6				20-25	5-6
Bent Grass, Colonial	125-150	10-15	20-25	5-6				16-20	
Blue Grass, Canadian			50-70	5-6	Fescue, Meadow	100-125	50-70	20-25	4-6
Blue Grass, Kentucky			6-7	8-10	Fescue, Creeping Red			10-15	2-4
Clover, White Dutch			15-20	3-6	Orchard Grass			10-15	5-6
Clover, Alfalfa			15-22	12-15	Red Top, Fancy Recleaned	50-75	50-75	25-30	3-4
Clover, Crimson			8	2-4	Rough Stalked Meadow	175-200	10-15	25-30	3-4
Clover, Alsike			10-15	2-6	Rye Grass, Domestic			10-15	3-4
Clover, Red			15-25		Rye Grass, Italian			25-30	3-4
Clover, White Blossom Sweet					Rye Grass, Perennial			25-30	4-5
Fescue, Chewing's			50-70		Timothy			12-15	

aWith Lespedeza.

b8-10 in dry farming areas.

See description of grasses for additional information.

Red Top, Ordinary or Unhulled (*Agrostis alba*)—30 lbs. per acre. 14 lbs. per bu. See Fancy Red Top.

Rye Grass, Domestic (*Lolium multiflorum*)—24 lbs. per bu. 99% pure. For most purposes inferior to other rye grasses. Used for hay, pasture and temporary lawns. Annual.

Rye Grass, Italian (*Lolium italicum*)—24 lbs. per bu. (grown in America). Good for a quick hay crop. annual.

Rye Grass, Perennial (*Lolium perenne*)—Often called English Rye Grass. 24 lbs. per bu. Succeeds as a pasturage, hay crop or lawn grass on almost any soil. Perennial.

Timothy (*Phleum pratense*)—45 lbs. per bu. Used with Red Top for pastures but is not recommended for growing alone. Perennial.

Timothy—Aberystwyth S50—Strain developed at Welsh Plant Breeding Station, Great Britain. Will stand close cutting, unlike ordinary Timothy strains. Leafy strain with creeping habit. Supply is limited. See Timothy above for ordinary use.

WHITE DUTCH CLOVER (*Trifolium repens*)—60 lbs. per bu. Used extensively for lawns. We recommend in using this as pasture to include some perennial grass. Supply limited due to European war. Perennial.

Alfalfa (*Medicago sativa*)—20 lbs. per acre. 60 lbs. per bu. Northern grown. Perennial.

Alsike (*Trifolium hybridum*)—8 lbs. per acre. 60 lbs. per bu. Perennial.

Ladino (*Trifolium repens*)—Grows 10 to 14 inches high. Moisture and good fertility necessary. Used more as a temporary than a permanent pasture.

Red (*Trifolium pratense*)—12 lbs. per acre. 60 lbs. per bu. Medium U. S. Verified Strain. Perennial.

Sweet Clover, White Blossom (*Melilotus alba*)—18 lbs. per acre. 60 lbs. per bu. Re-seeds readily.

MIXED CANARY BIRD SEED

MILLET—Golden and Hungarian.

SOY BEANS—Black Wilson.

SUDAN GRASS

VETCH—Hairy, Winter and Common.

HOW TO ORDER FROM THIS GARDEN GUIDE

For retail prices, see separate price list

When ordering seeds from this catalogue it would be well for customers to follow the suggestions below:
How to Order—Please write plainly your name, post office and particularly your state, and if you have a different express or freight office, please indicate on the order.

How to Send Money—For your protection, send cash with order by express or registered mail only. Remittances may also be made by check or Postal Money Order. You may remit United States stamps to cover purchases in amounts less than \$1.00.

We pay postage on all vegetable and flower seeds listed in this catalogue to any point in the United States by the packet, ounce, quarter-pound or pound, except Beans, Corn and Peas. We do not prepay Beans, Corn, Peas, Onion Sets, or Grass Seed.

When ordering, please add postage to cover parcel post charges to zone in which you are located. Generally, express charges on large packages are somewhat cheaper than by parcel post.

No Charge is made for boxes, packing or small bags. We only charge for the 2-bushel bags at 30c each. **Market Gardeners Attention**—If you purchase quantities of vegetable seeds to grow and to sell the product in the market, send for our Market Gardeners prices.

Non-Warranty—In accordance with the custom of the seed trade, D. Landreth Seed Co. or agents give no warranty, express or implied, as to the productiveness of any seeds or bulbs we sell and we will not be in any way responsible for the crop. Our liability, in all instances, is limited to the purchase price of the seed.

For typical Parcel Post rates from Bristol, Pennsylvania, see below.

Domestic Parcel Post Rate

LBS.	Local	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	LBS.
		Within 50 mi.	50 to 150 mi.	150 to 300 mi.	300 to 600 mi.	600 to 1000 mi.	1000 to 1400 mi.	1400 to 1800 mi.	Over 1800 mi.	
1	\$0.07	\$0.08	\$0.08	\$0.09	\$0.10	\$0.11	\$0.12	\$0.14	\$0.15	1
2	.08	.10	.10	.11	.14	.17	.19	.23	.26	2
3	.08	.11	.11	.13	.17	.22	.26	.32	.37	3
4	.09	.12	.12	.15	.21	.27	.33	.41	.48	4
5	.09	.13	.13	.17	.24	.33	.40	.50	.59	5
6	.10	.14	.14	.19	.28	.38	.47	.59	.70	6
7	.10	.15	.15	.21	.31	.43	.54	.68	.81	7
8	.11	.16	.16	.23	.35	.49	.61	.77	.92	8
9	.11	.17	.17	.25	.38	.54	.68	.86	1.03	9
10	.12	.18	.18	.27	.42	.59	.75	.95	1.14	10

For Special Delivery an additional 15c fee is required on packages weighing up to two (2) pounds—25c on packages weighing more than two (2) pounds and up to ten (10) pounds—35c on packages weighing more than ten (10) pounds. These fees include special handling and transportation as first-class mail.

ORDER BLANK

D. Landreth Seed Co.

CANAL STREET, BRISTOL, PA.

(Please write only one variety on a line, naming Quantity, Full Name of Variety, and Price. Any notes or correspondence should be on a separate sheet.)

In accordance with the custom of the seed trade, D. Landreth Seed Co. or our agents give no warranty, express or implied, as to the productiveness of any seeds or bulbs sold and will not be in any way responsible for the crop. Liability in all instances is limited to the purchase price of the seed.

ORDER—CONTINUED

D. Landreth Seed Co.

CANAL STREET, BRISTOL, PA.

Prices on Small Seeds, delivered to your door by Mail or Express, our option.
Peas, Beans and Corn are F. O. B. Bristol, Pa.

-1944

Gentlemen: Enclosed is my Money Order, P. O. Stamps, Cash, or Bank Draft for \$ _____ to cover the items listed on both sides of this sheet. Please ship them to _____

Name _____

Street _____

Post Office

County

Express or Freight Office

D. Landreth Seed Co.

1944 RETAIL PRICES

Prices in this list are the retail prices for seeds described in the 1944 Catalogue and are subject to change without notice

1944 ALL AMERICA SELECTIONS

	Pkt.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	1 oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	1 lb.	
Great Lakes Lettuce.....				.25			
Keystonian Green Pod Beans.....				.15		.45	.75
Cubit Cucumber.....				.15	.50	.85	3.10

LANDRETH'S SPECIALTIES

	Pkt.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	1 oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	1 lb.	2 lb.	10 lb.
Sweet Corn—Landreth Money Maker.....						.25	.40	.75 3.00
Cucumber—Kirby "Original".....		.20	.30	.80	1.40	2.65		
Cucumber—Kirby—Special Long Strain.....		.20	.30	.90	1.60	3.05		
Ruta Baga—Landreth Particular.....	.10	.20	.30	.95	1.70			
Pepper—World Beater Penna. Cert. Stock....	.20	.50	.85	2.75				
Spinach—Bloomsdale Long Standing.....		.10	.15	.35	.60			
Tomato—Marglobe Penna. C. P. Certified....	.20	.45	.80	2.50				

LAWN SEED

	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	1 lb.	2 lb.	5 lb.	10 lb.	20 lb.	50 lb.
Landreth's Never Die.....		.35	.60	1.10	2.70	5.30	10.40 23.50

D. Landreth Seed Co.

Seed Growers Since 1784

CANAL STREET

BRISTOL, PENNA.

Bell Phone—Bristol 858-859

D. Landreth Seed Co.

Canal Street, Bristol, Pa.

1944 RETAIL SEED PRICES

(subject market changes)

Considering the quality offered, we believe these prices very reasonable. Please ask for prices on larger quantities. To the best of our knowledge all prices conform to the Government Ceiling Prices or less.

Artichoke	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Lb.	Crop Failure	Landreth's Shell Beans	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	1 lb.	2 lb.	10 lb.
Green Globe.....					Navy or Boston Pea.....	.20	.30	.55	2.00
Asparagus—Seed and Roots									
Mary Washington Seed.....	15	.50	1.60		Red Kidney.....	.25	.35	.65	2.50
Mary Washington Roots, 25 roots, 1.00; 50 roots 1.75					White Kidney.....	.35	.65	2.50	
Beet									
Crimson Globe.....	30	.85			White Marrow or Cranberry	.30	.50	2.25	
Crosby's Egyptian.....	30	.85			Landreth's Bush Beans, Wax Podded				
Detroit Dark Red.....	30	.90			Davis Kidney Wax, Stringless.....	.25	.45	.85	3.50
Early Blood Turnip.....	30	.85			Landreth's Top Notch Golden Wax.....	.25	.45	.85	3.50
Early Wonder.....	30	.85			New Kidney Wax.....		Crop Failure		
Eclipse, Extra Early.....	30	.85			Pencil Pod Black Wax.....	.25	.45	.85	3.50
Extra Early Egyptian.....	30	.85			Round Pod Kidney Wax.....	.25	.45	.85	3.50
Landreth's Best.....	30	.90			Sure Crop Wax.....	.25	.40	.75	3.00
Lutz's Green Leaf (New Century) Crop Failure					Unrivalled Wax.....	.25	.45	.85	3.50
Sludstrup.....	.20	.55			Wardwell's Kidney Wax.....	.25	.45	.85	3.50
Mangel Wurzel									
Golden Tankard.....	20	.55			Landreth's Edible Soy Beans				
Mammoth Long Red.....	20	.55			Bansei.....	.25	.40	.75	3.00
Giant Half Sugar Rose.....	20	.55			Landreth's Bush Lima Beans				
Sugar Beet									
Klein Wanzleben.....	20	.55			Baby Fordhook.....	.20	.35	.65	2.50
Beet, Swiss Chard —See Swiss Chard									
Broccoli									
Calabrese (Italian Green Type).....	35	1.10			Burpee's Bush.....	.20	.35	.65	2.50
St. Valentine (Cauliflower Type).....					Improved Bush.....	.25	.40	.75	3.00
Landreth's Brussels Sprouts									
Long Island Improved.....		.95			Fordhook Bush.....	.25	.40	.75	3.00
Landreth's Bush Bean, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 1 lb. 2 lb. 10 lb. Green Pod									
Black Valentine Stringless.....	.25	.40	.75	3.00	Henderson's Bush.....	.20	.35	.65	2.50
Bountiful.....	.25	.40	.75	3.00	Jackson Wonder Bush.....	.20	.35	.65	2.50
Dwarf Horticultural.....	.25	.40	.75	3.00	Wood's Prolific Bush.....	.20	.35	.65	2.50
French Horticultural.....	.25	.45	.85	3.50	Landreth's Pole Beans				
Full Measure.....	.25	.40	.75	3.00	Golden Cluster Wax.....	.25	.40	.75	3.00
Giant Stringless.....	.25	.40	.75	3.00	Horticultural Pole (London).....	.20	.35	.65	2.50
Keystonian (1944 A.A.S.).....	.45	.75		Ideal Market (Black Valentine Pole).....	.20	.35	.65	2.50	
Landreth's Stringless Green Pod.....	.25	.40	.75	Kentucky Wonder (Old Homestead).....	.25	.40	.75	3.00	
Landreth's Stringless Red Valentine.....	.25	.40	.75	Kentucky Wonder Wax.....	.25	.40	.75	3.00	
Low's Champion.....	.25	.45	.75	Kentucky Wonder White Seeded.....	.25	.40	.75	3.00	
Plentiful.....	.25	.40	.75	Lazy Wife.....	.25	.40	.75	3.00	
Refugee Stringless.....	.25	.40	.75	McCaslan Pole.....	.25	.40	.75	3.00	
Streamliner.....	.25	.45	.85	Mammoth Podded Horticultural King.....	.25	.40	.75	3.00	
Stringless Green Pod.....	.25	.40	.75	Missouri Wonder.....	.25	.40	.75	3.00	
Tendergreen.....	.25	.45	.85	Red Speckled Oval Seeded Cut Short.....	.25	.40	.75	3.00	
Tennessee Green Pod.....	.25	.40	.75	Scarlet Runner.....	.25	.40	.75	3.00	

All Packet Seeds 10c unless otherwise noted

1944 RETAIL SEED PRICES

Landreth's Pole Lima Beans	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	1 lb.	2 lb.	10 lb.	Landreth's Collards	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	1 lb.	
Carolina or Sieva.....	.20	.35	.65	2.50	Cabbage or Heading.....		.15	.40	1.25
Challenger Improved (Dreer's or Fordhook Pole).....	.25	.40	.75	3.00	Georgia Southern or Creole.....		.15	.40	1.25
Florida Butter, Speckled.....	.20	.35	.65	2.50					
Giant Speckled Butter.....	.25	.45	.85	3.50	Landreth's Sweet Corn, Hybrid	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	1 lb.	2 lb.	10 lb.
King of the Garden.....	.20	.35	.65	2.50	Carmelcross.....		.35	.65	1.25
Landreth's Large Green Seeded.....	.20	.35	.65	2.50	Country Gentleman 8x6.....		.40	.75	1.45
					Evergreen 14x13.....		.40	.75	1.45
Landreth's Cabbage—(Short Crop)	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.			Golden Cross Bantam.....		.35	.65	1.25
All Head Early.....		.60	2.00		Ioana P39x145.....		.35	.65	1.25
Bloomsdale Large Late Drumhead.....		.60	2.00		Lee P39xC27.....		.35	.65	1.25
Bloomsdale Large Late Flat Dutch.....		.60	2.00		Lincoln 39x23.....		.35	.65	1.25
Charleston or Large Wakefield.....		.60	2.00		Marcross P39.....		.35	.65	1.25
Copenhagen Market.....		.60	2.00		Marcross 13.6.....		.35	.65	1.25
Danish Round Head Short Stem.....		.60	2.00		Narrow Grain 3x11.....		.40	.75	1.45
Drumhead Savoy.....		.60	2.00		Spaneross P39.....		.35	.65	1.25
Early Dwarf Flat Dutch.....		.60	2.00		Tendergold.....		.35	.65	1.25
Early Jersey Wakefield.....		.60	2.00						
Glory of Enkhuizen.....		.60	2.00		Landreth's Garden Corn for Roasting Ears (not hybrid)				
Golden Acre.....		.60	2.00		Adams Early (Ideal).....		.20	.35	.65
Golden Acre (Yellow Resistant).....		.60	2.00		Adams Extra Early.....		.20	.35	.65
Marion Market (Wisconsin Yellows Resistant).....		.60	2.00		Landreth's Earliest Table (Early Beverly).....		.25	.40	.75
Penn State Ball Head.....		.60	2.00		Trucker's Favorite.....		.20	.30	.55
Premium Late Flat Dutch.....		.60	2.00						
Red Dutch (Red Rock).....		.60	2.00		Landreth's Sweet Corn—Standard Varieties—Open Pollinated (White) (Crop Very Short)				
Steins' Early Flat Dutch.....		.60	2.00		Country Gentleman.....		.25	.40	.75
Succession.....		.60	2.00		Early Evergreen.....		.25	.40	.75
Wisconsin All Seasons (Yellows Resistant).....		.60	2.00		Howling Mob.....		.25	.40	.75
Wisconsin Hollander No. 8 (Yellows Resistant).....		.60	2.00		Landreth's Money Maker.....		.25	.40	.75
					Long Island Beauty.....		.25	.40	.75
Chinese or Celery Cabbage					Stowell's Evergreen.....		.25	.40	.75
Chihihi.....		.25	.75		The Vanguard.....		.25	.40	.75
Petsai.....		.25	.75		Whipples White.....		.25	.40	.75
Wong Bok.....		.25	.75						
Landreth's Carrot					Sweet Corn—Open Pollinated (Yellow Varieties)				
Chantenay Half-Long Scarlet or Model.....		.35	1.15		Bantam Evergreen (Golden Evergreen).....		.25	.40	.75
Chantenay Long Type.....		.35	1.15		Barden's Wonder Bantam.....		.25	.40	.75
Chantenay Red Cored or Coreless Half Long.....		.35	1.15		Golden Bantam (8-Rows).....		.25	.40	.75
Imperator.....		.35	1.15		Golden Bantam Improved (10-14 Rows).....		.25	.40	.75
Long Orange or St. Valery.....		.35	1.15		Golden Giant.....		.25	.40	.75
Orange Danvers Half Long or Rubicon.....		.35	1.15		Golden Sunshine.....		.25	.40	.75
Oxheart (Guerande).....		.35	1.15		Whipples Yellow.....		.25	.40	.75
Landreth's Cauliflower	Pkt.	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.							
Early Snowball, Select Strain.....		.25	1.25		Pop Corn				
Early Snowball.....		.20	1.00		Hulless (Australian).....		.20	.35	.65
Landreth's Celery	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.			Queen's Golden (Golden Queen).....		.20	.35	.65
Easy Blanching or Sanford Superb.....		Crop Failure			South American (Dynamite or TNT).....		.20	.35	.65
Emperor or Fordhook.....		.70	2.25		White Rice.....		.20	.35	.65
Giant Pascal.....		.60	2.00						
Golden Plume or Wonderful.....		.70	2.25		Field Corn	7 lbs.	14 lbs.		
Golden Self-Blanching (Tall).....		.70	2.25		Bristol Early Yellow or White	$\frac{1}{2}$ Peck	Peck		
Summer Pascal.....		.66	2.00		Capped Yellow Dent.....		.65	1.25	
Utah or Golden Crisp (Short Crop).....		.70			Golden Beauty or Sweepstakes.....		.65	1.25	
White Plume.....		.70	2.25		Golden Dent.....		.65	1.25	
Turnip Rooted or Celeriac					Lancaster County Sure Crop.....		.65	1.25	
Large Smooth Prague.....		.60	2.00		Leaming.....		.65	1.25	
Landreth's Chicory or Succory					Penna. Long Yellow Flint or 8-Rowed Yellow.....		.65	1.25	
Large Rooted or Coffee.....		.50	1.60		Snowflake.....		.75	1.35	
Witloof (French Endive).....		.50	1.60						

All Packet Seeds 10c unless otherwise noted

1944 RETAIL SEED PRICES

Hybrid Field Corn	Bu.	Landreth's Kohl Rabi	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	1 lb.
U. S. No. 13.....	8.50	Purple Vienna.....	.70			
Corn Salad	Oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Landreth's Leek				
Broad-Leaved (Large Seeded)	Crop Failure	Giant Musselburgh.....	.90			
Cress	Oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 1 lb.	Monstrous Carentan.....	.90			
Curled or Pepper Grass.....	Crop Failure					
Upland—Gray Seeded.....	Crop Failure					
Cucumber—Slicing Varieties		Landreth's Lettuce, Heading Varieties	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.		
A. & C. (Colorado).....	.30 .90 2.90	Big Boston.....	.25	.70		
Arlington White Spine.....	.25 .75 2.50	Crisp-As-Ice.....	.30	.90		
Black Diamond.....	.25 .75 2.50	Great Lakes (All America '44).....	.80	2.50		
Davis Perfect.....	.25 .75 2.50	Hanson.....	.25	.80		
Early Fortune.....	.25 .75 2.50	Iceberg.....	.30	.85		
Kirby "Original Strain".....	.30 .80 2.65	Imperial No. 44.....	.35	1.10		
Kirby "Special Long Strain".....	.30 .90 3.05	Imperial No. 847.....	.35	1.10		
Long Green Improved.....	.30 .85 2.85	May King.....	.25	.70		
Straight Eight.....	.30 .90 3.05	Mignonette.....	.30	.85		
Cubit (All America '44).....	.75 1.75	New York (Wonderful or Los Angeles).....	.35	1.05		
Cucumber—Pickling Varieties	Oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 1 lb.	New York No. 12.....	.35	1.05		
Boston Pickling.....	.25 .75 2.50	New York Improved No. 515.....	.35	1.05		
Chicago Pickling.....	.25 .75 2.50	Salamander (Black Seeded Tennis Ball).....	.25	.70		
Early Cluster.....	.25 .75 2.50	Simon's Cabbage Head.....	.25	.75		
Green Prolific Pickling (Short Prolific).....	.25 .75 2.50	Simon's Cabbage Head, Select Stock.....	.30	.90		
Jersey Pickling.....	.25 .75 2.50	White Boston.....	.25	.75		
National Pickling.....	.30 .85 2.65					
Snow's Perfection Pickling.....	.25 .75 2.50					
West India Gherkin or Burr.....	.30 .85 2.85					
Landreth's Dandelion		Loose-Leaved Varieties				
Cabbaging or Improved Thick Leaf	Crop Failure	Black Seeded Simpson.....	.25	.75		
French Garden.....	.65	Early Curled Silesia (White Seeded Simpson).....	.25	.75		
Landreth's Eggplant		Grand Rapids.....	.25	.75		
Black Beauty.....	.55 1.85	Prize Head.....	.25	.75		
Florida High Bush.....	.55 1.85					
Landreth's Large Round Purple ..	.60 2.00					
New York Improved.....	.55 1.85					
Landreth's Endive	Oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	Cos or Romaine Varieties				
Broad-Leaved Batavian or Escarole.....	.20 .75 1.40	Dark Green Cos.....	.25	.75		
Giant Green Curled or Ruffick.....	.20 .75 1.40	Paris White Cos.....	.25	.75		
True Heart or Full Heart.....	.20 .75 1.40					
White Curled.....	.20 .75 1.40					
Herbs	Pkt. Oz.	Landreth's Mustard	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	
Anise.....	.10 .40	Bloomsdale, Large Leaved.....	.20	.50	.90	
Borage.....	.10 1.00	Chinese, Broad Leaved.....	.20	.50	.90	
Caraway.....	.10 .40	Florida Broad Leaved.....	.20	.50	.90	
Coriander.....	.10 .40	Giant Southern Curled.....	.20	.50	.90	
Dandelion.....	.10 .65	Mustard Spinach (Tendergreen).....	.20	.55	1.00	
Dill.....	.10 .25	Ostrich Plume—Fordhook Fancy ..	.20	.50	.90	
Fennel.....	.10 .45					
Nasturtium.....	.10 .35					
Sorrel.....	.10 .45					
Summer Savory.....	.10 .60					
Landreth's Kale or Borecole	Oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 1 lb.	Muskmelon—Cantaloupe, Pink and Orange Fleshed Varieties				
Bloomsdale Double Extra Curled ..	Crop Failure	Bender's Surprise.....	.25	.75	1.40	
Dwarf Blue Scotch.....	Crop Failure	Edwards Perfecto.....	.25	.75	1.40	
Dwarf Curled Scotch or Norfolk ..	.45	Emerald Gem.....	.25	.75	1.40	
Philadelphia Dwarf German or Siberian.....	.30 .90	Defender (Burrell's Gem).....	.25	.75	1.40	
Tall Green Curled Scotch.....	Crop Failure	Fordhook.....	.25	.75	1.40	
Spring.....	.10 .25	Hale's Best No. 36.....	.25	.75	1.40	
		Hale's Best Jumbo.....	.25	.75	1.40	
		Hearts of Gold (Hoodoo).....	.25	.75	1.40	
		Hearts of Gold, No. 10 (Morrill's Strain).....	.25	.75	1.40	
		Honey Rock (Sugar Rock).....	.25	.75	1.40	
		Osage (Miller's Cream).....	.25	.75	1.40	
		Pollock 10-25.....	.25	.75	1.40	
		Pride of Wisconsin.....	.25	.75	1.40	
		Rocky Ford Gold Lined.....	.25	.75	1.40	
		Surprise (Tip-Top).....	.25	.75	1.40	
		Green Fleshed Varieties				
		Honey Dew.....	.25	.75	1.40	
		Large Hackensack (Turk's Cap) ..	.25	.75	1.40	
		Rocky Ford (Netted Gem).....	.25	.75	1.40	
		Rocky Ford (Landreth's Extra Select).....	.25	.75	1.40	

All Packet Seeds 10c unless otherwise noted

1944 RETAIL SEED PRICES

Watermelon

	Oz.	½ lb.	½ lb.	
Citron Red Seeded.....	.15	.45	.80	
Dixie Queen (Cuban Queen).....	.15	.45	.80	
Early Kansas.....	.15	.45	.80	
Florida Favorite.....	.15	.40	.70	
Georgia Rattlesnake (Augusta).....	.15	.40	.70	
Halbert's Honey.....	.15	.40	.70	
Hawkesbury.....	.15	.45	.80	
Irish Grey.....	.15	.40	.70	
Kleckley Sweet or Monte Cristo.....	.15	.40	.70	
Leesburg.....	.15	.45	.80	
Stone Mountain (Dixie Belle).....	.15	.40	.70	
Tom Watson.....	.15	.40	.70	
Wonder (Improved Kleckley Sweet).....	.15	.40	.70	

Okra or Gumbo

Landreth's Dwarf Stalked Long.....		Oz.	
Green Pod.....	.15	.35	.60
White Velvet.....	.15	.35	.60

Landreth's Onions (Red Varieties)

	Oz.	
Red Wethersfield.....	.75	
Southport Red Globe.....	.75	

White Varieties

Crystal White Crop.....		.80	
Southport White Globe.....		.80	
Sweet Spanish White.....		.80	
White Portugal (Silverskin).....		.80	

Yellow Varieties

Ebenezer.....		.75	
Prizetaker.....		.80	
Southport Yellow Globe.....		.75	
Sweet Spanish (Riverside Strain).....		.90	
Yellow Bermuda (White Bermuda).....		.75	
Yellow Globe Danvers.....		.75	
Yellow Strasburg (Flat Yellow Danvers).....			

Onion Sets

	1 lb.	4 lb.	8 lb.
Bottle.....	.40	1.50	2.25
Ebenezer.....	.40	1.50	2.25
Red.....	.40	1.50	2.25
White.....	.42	1.65	2.50
Yellow.....	.40	1.50	2.25

Landreth's Parsley

	Oz.	¼ lb.
Champion Moss Curled or Triple Curled.....	.20	.45
Hamburg Parsnip Rooted.....	.20	.45
Plain (Single).....	.20	.45

Landreth's Parsnips

	.25	.75
Bloomdale Select.....		
Hollow Crown, Student, Sugar or Cup, Guernsey.....	.20	.65

Landreth's Peas

First and Earlies

	½ lb.	1 lb.	2 lb.	10 lb.
Alaska Wilt Resistant.....	.20	.30	.55	2.00
American Wonder.....	.25	.35	.65	2.50
Blue Bantam or Peter Pan.....	.20	.35	.65	2.50
First and Best or Morning Star.....	.20	.30	.55	2.20
Gradus or Prosperity.....	.20	.35	.65	2.50
Hundredfold.....	.20	.35	.65	2.50
Landreth's Extra Early.....	.20	.35	.65	2.50
Laxton's Superb (Early Bird).....	.20	.35	.65	2.50
Laxton's Progress.....	.20	.35	.65	2.50
Laxtonian.....	.20	.25	.65	2.50
Little Marvel.....	.20	.25	.65	2.50

Landreth's Peas—Continued

First and Earlies

	½ lb.	1 lb.	2 lb.	10 lb.
Mammoth Podded Extra Early.....		.20	.30	.55 2.00
Nott's Excelsior.....		.20	.35	.65 2.50
Premium Gem.....		.20	.35	.65 2.50
Thomas Laxton.....		.20	.35	.65 2.50
World's Record.....		.20	.35	.65 2.50

Second Earlies and Late

	Oz.		
Alderman.....	.20	.35	.65 2.50
Dwarf Telephone (Daisy).....	.20	.35	.65 2.50
Icer.....	.20	.35	.65 2.50
Prince Edward.....	.20	.35	.65 2.50
Stratagem Improved.....	.20	.35	.65 2.50
Sutton's Excelsior.....	.20	.35	.65 2.50
Telephone, Dark Podded.....	.20	.35	.65 2.50

Edible Podded or Sugar

	Oz.		
Dwarf Gray Sugar.....	.25	.40	.75 3.00
Dwarf White Sugar.....	.25	.40	Crop Failure
Mammoth Luscious Sugar.....	.25	.40	.75 3.00
Mammoth Melting Sugar.....	.25	.40	.75 3.00

Landreth's Pepper

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.
Anaheim Chili.....	.10	.50	1.70
Bull Nose (Large Bell).....	.10	.50	1.60
Bull Nose (Royal King).....	.10	.50	1.70
California Wonder.....	.10	.60	2.00
California Wonder Extra Select.....	.15	.80	2.50
California Wonder Penna. Certified.....		.20	.85 2.75
Chinese Giant.....	.10	.60	1.90
Florida Giant.....	.10	.80	2.50
Florida Giant Extra Select.....	.15	.80	2.50
Golden Dawn (Bell or Queen).....	.10	.50	1.65
Harris Early Giant.....	.10	.60	2.00
Hungarian Yellow Wax.....	.10	.55	1.75
Long Red Cayenne.....	.10	.50	1.70
Neopolitan.....	.10	.55	1.75
Pimiento (Perfection).....	.10	.45	1.50
Red Cherry Small.....	.10	.50	1.60
Red Cherry Large.....	.10	.50	1.60
Royal King (see Bull Nose Sweet).....	.10	.50	1.70
Ruby Giant (see World Beater).....	.10	.55	1.75
Ruby King.....	.10	.50	1.65
Ruby King Extra Select.....	.15	.80	2.50
Small Cayenne (Small Chili Red).....	.10	.50	1.65
World Beater (Ruby Giant).....	.10	.55	1.75
World Beater Extra Select.....	.15	.80	2.50
World Beater Penna. Certified.....	.20	.85	2.75

Landreth's Potatoes

Dealers are privileged to add freight. These prices F.O.B., Bristol, Pa.

Irish Cobblers Maine Certified

Green Mountain Maine Certified

Katahdins Maine Certified

	Peck	½ Bu.	Bu.	100 lb. (15 lb.) (30 lb.) (60 lb.) Bag
February Shipment	1.14	2.28	4.56	6.60
March Shipment	1.16	2.31	4.62	6.70
April Shipment	1.17	2.34	4.68	6.80

1944 RETAIL SEED PRICES

Landreth's Pumpkins	Oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 1 lb.	Landreth's Squash Summer or Bush Varieties	
Connecticut Field (Big Tom).....	.15 .45 1.50	Cocozelle (Italian Marrow).....	.20 .60 1.00
Kentucky Field.....	.15 .45 1.50	Dark Green Zucchini (Black Zucchini).....	.20 .60 1.00
Landreth's Large Cheese.....	.15 .45 1.50	Early Prolific Straightneck.....	.25 .75 1.30
Landreth's Yellow Cashaw.....	.20 .55 1.75	Early Summer Crookneck (Golden or Baby).....	.20 .60 1.00
Small Early Sugar (New England Pie).....	.15 .45 1.50	Giant Summer Crookneck.....	.20 .60 1.00
Striped Cashaw (Brother Jonathan).....	.20 .55 1.75	Giant Summer Straightneck.....	.20 .60 1.00
Tennessee Sweet Potato.....	.20 .55 1.75	White Bush Scalloped (Patty Pan).....	.20 .60 1.00
Yellow Monster (King of the Mammoth or Potiron).....	.20 .60 2.00		
Landreth's Rape or Colewort		Winter or Running Varieties	
Dwarf Essex.....	.30	Boston Marrow.....	.20 .60 1.00
Landreth's Rhubarb or Pie Plant		Delicious Green.....	.25 .70 1.20
Linnaeus.....	.30 .85	Hubbard, Blue.....	.25 .70 1.20
Victoria.....	.30 .85	Hubbard, Golden or Red.....	.25 .70 1.20
Landreth's Radishes		Hubbard, Green Improved.....	.25 .70 1.20
Early Turnip Varieties		Hubbard, Warted.....	.25 .70 1.20
Crimson Giant.....	.15 .40 1.20	Mammoth Chili.....	.25 .70 1.20
Early Deep Scarlet Turnip.....	.15 .40 1.20	Table Queen (Acorn or Des Moines).....	.25 .70 1.20
Early Scarlet Globe (Medium Top).....	.15 .40 1.20		
Early Scarlet Globe (Short Top).....	.15 .40 1.20		
French Breakfast.....	.15 .40 1.20		
Philadelphia White Box.....	.15 .40 1.20		
Landreth's 15-Day Scarlet (Saxa).....	.15 .40 1.25		
Scarlet Turnip White Tip (Sparkler).....	.15 .40 1.20		
Long Rooted Varieties	Oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 1 lb.	Sunflower	1 lb. 5 lb.
Chartier (Long Rose).....	.15 .40 1.25	Mammoth Early Russian.....	.35 1.60
Cincinnati Market.....	.15 .40 1.20	Landreth's Swiss Chard	Oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.
Icicle, White.....	.15 .40 1.20	Large Ribbed (Dark Green).....	.25 .70
Long Scarlet Short Top.....	.15 .40 1.20	Lucullus.....	.25 .70
Strasburg Long White (Hospital).....	.15 .40 1.25	Large White Ribbed.....	.25 .70
Radish—Winter Varieties		Landreth's Tomatoes	Pkt. Oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.
Celestial White (Chinese White Winter).....	.15 .40 1.25	Red Varieties	
Chinese Rose Winter (Scarlet China).....	.15 .40 1.25	Beefsteak (Crimson Cushion).....	.10 .75 2.30
Long Black Spanish.....	.15 .40 1.25	Bonny Best.....	.10 .45 1.45
Round Black Spanish.....	.15 .40 1.25	Break O' Day.....	.10 .50 1.70
Landreth's Salsify or Oyster Plant		Chalk's Jewel.....	.10 .45 1.45
Mammoth Sandwich Island.....	.55 1.75	Chalk's Jewel Certified*.....	.15 .60 1.90
Sorrel		Chalk's Jewel Crown Picked Certified*.....	.20 .80 2.50
Narrow Leaved.....	.45 1.50	Earliana.....	.10 .75 2.30
Landreth's Spinach	Oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	Greater Baltimore.....	.10 .45 1.45
Bloomsdale Blight Resistant (Va. Savoy).....	.15 .35 .60	Greater Baltimore Certified*.....	.15 .50 1.65
Bloomsdale Long Standing.....	.15 .35 .60	Greater Baltimore Crown Picked Certified*.....	.20 .80 2.50
Bloomsdale Reselected (Dark Green Savoy).....	.15 .35 .60	Illinois Pride.....	.10 .40 1.25
Giant Noble (Giant Thick Leaved).....	.15 .40 .65	Illinois Pride Certified*.....	.15 .50 1.65
King of Denmark.....	.15 .40 .70	Illinois Pride Crown Picked Certified*.....	.20 .80 2.50
New Zealand.....	.25 .75 1.30	Indiana Baltimore.....	.10 .45 1.45
Old Dominion Blight Resistant.....	.15 .35 .60	Indiana Baltimore Certified*.....	.15 .50 1.65
Summer Savoy.....	.15 .35 .60	Indiana Baltimore Crown Picked Certified*.....	.20 .80 2.50
		John Baer.....	.10 .45 1.45
		John Baer Certified*.....	.15 .60 1.90
		John Baer Crown Picked Certified*.....	.20 .80 2.50
		The Landreth.....	.10 .45 1.55
		The Landreth Certified*.....	.15 .60 1.90
		The Landreth Crown Picked Certified*.....	.20 .80 2.50
		Landreth's Red Rock.....	.10 .45 1.40
		Landreth's Red Rock Certified*.....	.15 .50 1.70
		Landreth's Red Rock Crown Picked Certified*.....	.20 .80 2.50
		Marglobe.....	.10 .40 1.30

*Penn. State Certified

1944 RETAIL SEED PRICES

Landreth's Tomatoes—Continued

Red Varieties

	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4 lb.	1/2 lb.
Marglobe Certified*	.15	.45	1.50	
Marglobe Crown Picked Certified*	.20	.80	2.50	
Pan America	.10	.60	2.00	
Pan America Certified*	.15	.75	2.35	
Pan America Crown Picked Certified*	.20	.80	2.50	
Pritchard (Scarlet Topper)	.10	.45	1.45	
Pritchard (Scarlet Topper Certified)*	.15	.55	1.75	
Pritchard (Scarlet Topper Crown Picked Certified)*	.20	.80	2.50	
Rutgers	.10	.40	1.35	
Rutgers Certified*	.15	.65	1.90	
Rutgers Crown Picked Certified*	.20	.80	2.50	
Rutgers (Early Strain)	.10	.40	1.35	
Stone, Improved	.10	.35	1.20	
Stone, Improved Certified*	.15	.50	1.65	
Stone, Improved Crown Picked Certified*	.20	.80	2.50	

Pink and Purple Varieties

Dwarf Champion	.10	.50	1.65	
June Pink	.10	.50	1.65	
Gulf State Market (Louisiana Strain)	.10	.50	1.65	
Livingston's Globe (Landreth's Strain)	.10	.50	1.65	
Oxheart			Crop Failure	
Ponderosa	.10	.65	2.05	

Yellow Varieties

Golden Queen (Trophy)	.10	.60	1.90	
Yellow Ponderosa	.10	.60	1.90	

Small Fruited Varieties

Pear Shaped Red	.10	.55	1.75	
Pear Shaped Yellow	.10	.55	1.75	
Plum Shaped Red	.10	.55	1.75	
Plum Shaped Yellow	.10	.65	2.05	
Red Cherry, Small	.10	.55	1.75	

*Penn. State Certified

Landreth's Turnips

White Fleshed Varieties

Cowhorn (Long White Green Crowned)	.15	.45	.80
Early White Flat Dutch	.15	.45	.80
Extra Early Purple Top Milan	.15	.45	.80
Extra Early White Milan			Crop Failure
Jersey Lily	.15	.45	.80
Pomeranian White Globe	.15	.45	.80
Purple Top Strap Leaf, Flat	.15	.45	.80
Purple Top White Globe	.15	.45	.80
Snowball	.15	.45	.80
White Egg	.15	.45	.80

Yellow Fleshed Varieties

Amber Globe Green Crowned	.15	.45	.80
Amber Globe Red Crowned	.15	.45	.80
Golden Ball (Orange Jelly)	.15	.45	.80
Yellow Aberdeen	.15	.45	.80

For Greens and Foliage

Dixie Land	.15	.45	.80
Seven Top or Southern Prize	.15	.45	.80
Shogoin	.15	.45	.80

Rutabaga

Bloomsdale Swede	.25	.70	1.20
Budlong (Breadstone or Sweet German)			Crop Failure
Landreth's Improved Purple Top (Long Island Imp.)	.25	.65	1.10
Landreth's Particular	.30	.95	1.70

LANDRETH'S SEEDS ARE SOLD

BY DEALERS

IN NEARLY EVERY TOWN

FLOWER SEEDS

All Landreth's Flower Seeds (including Portulaca) are ten cents per packet. If wanted in larger quantities ask for prices.

LANDRETH'S LAWN GRASS MIXTURES

	Lb.	2 lb.	5 lb. (Peck)	10 lb. (1/2 bu.)	20 lb. (bu.)	50 lb. per lb.
Superior Bent Mixture	.75	1.40	3.45	6.75	13.00	.55
Landreth's Never Die	.60	1.10	2.70	5.30	10.40	.47
Fairmount Park	.55	1.00	2.45	4.75	9.25	.39
Evergreen	.50	.90	2.20	4.00	7.75	.37 ¹ ₂
New York Park	.45	.80	1.95	3.80	7.00	.30
Popular	.40	.70	1.70	3.30	6.40	.27 ¹ ₂
Fast Grow				1.20		.20

Special Purpose Formulas

Shady Place	.70	1.30	3.20	6.00	11.75	.50
Terrace or Embankment	.60	1.10	2.70	5.30	10.40	.47
Cemetery Mixture	.70	1.30	3.20	6.00	11.75	.50
Pasture					7.30	.34

Quality Is Cheapest In The End

LANDRETH'S LAWN GRASS MIXTURES—Continued

Landreth's Athletic Seed Mixtures	20 lb.	50 lb.	100 lb.
Landreth's Ruffwear	12.00	27.00	50.00
Easy Eagle	19.50	45.50	90.00
Landreth's Athletic Field		18.25	35.00
Individual Grasses, Clovers and Field Seeds			1 lb.
Bent, Colonial (Blue Tag Certified)			1.15
Bent, Seaside (Blue Tag Certified)-Creeping Bent			1.10
Bent, Netherland Mixed			1.10
Blue Grass, Annual			Crop Failure
Blue Grass, Canadian . . . . .			.50
Blue Grass, Kentucky (98% Pure) . . . . .			.50
Fescue, Chewing's . . . . .			.90
Fescue, Meadow (English Blue) . . . . .			.40
Fescue, Genuine Creeping Red			1.15
Orchard Grass . . . . .			.55
Red Top, Fancy Recleaned (98% Pure) . . . . .			.30
Red Top, Ordinary (unhulled) . . . . .			.15
Rye Grass, Domestic . . . . .			.20
Rye Grass, Italian . . . . .			.20
Rye Grass, Perennial (Certified) . . . . .			.35
Timothy . . . . .			.15
Timothy—Aberystwyth S50			1.65
White Dutch Clover	oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 55c, 1 lb. 1.00		Lb.
Alfalfa (Kansas)			Ask for ceiling price
Alsike Clover			Ask for ceiling price
Ladino Clover			Ask for ceiling price
Red Clover			Ask for ceiling price
Sweet Clover, White Blossom			Ask for ceiling price
Mixed Canary Bird Seed			Lb.
Straight Canary Seed . . . . .			.20
Millet, Golden (Hungarian) . . . . .			.30
Soy Beans, Black Wilson . . . . .			.10
Sudan Grass			Market Price
Vetch, Hairy (Winter) . . . . .			.20
Vetch, Common (Spring) . . . . .			.22
			.20

BACK THE ATTACK

BUY U. S. WAR BONDS

AND STAMPS

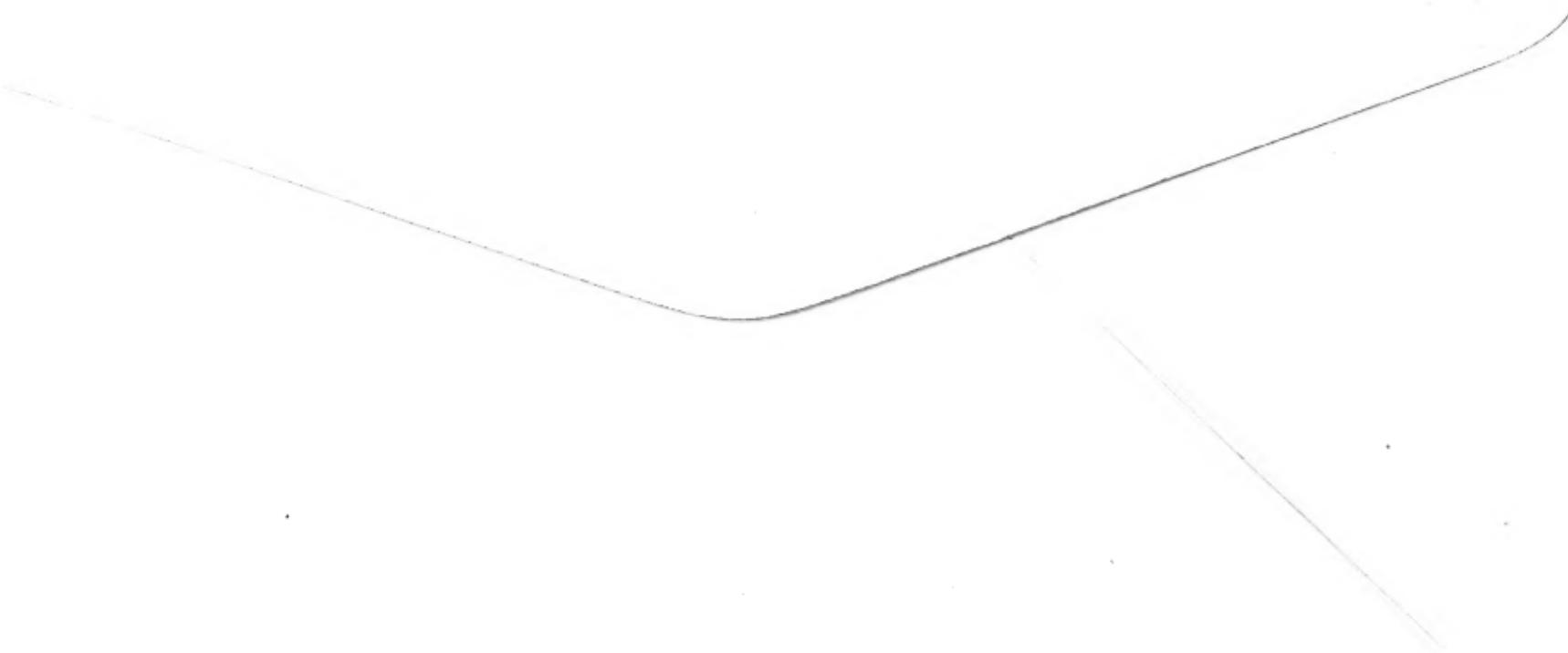
D. Landreth Seed Co.

D. Landreth Seed Co.

Canal St.

Bristol,

Penna.



Scene of National Tennis Matches

**PHILADELPHIA CRICKET CLUB
CHESTNUT HILL, PHILA., PA.
USES LANDRETH'S GRASS SEED**



Landreth's Grass of Proven Quality

Landreth's Never Die is not just a name registered by the United States Patent Office but is an expertly blended formula of recleaned *perennial* grasses and White Dutch Clover which has stood the test of time and proven its leadership. It is guaranteed to be free of crab grass. With proper maintenance the grasses will grow stronger with succeeding years and will prove cheaper in the end than the cheapest of other mixtures. Landreth's Never Die is sold by leading seed dealers in many communities and is recommended for all lawns except where conditions such as shade may warrant one of our special purpose formulas listed on page 58.

In the absence of metal "Keep off the Grass" signs, we are again offering in 1944 our new box which has this feature as illustrated above. After the box is emptied, pass a stick or peg through the box and place it on the seeded area.

D. Landreth Seed Co.

MAIN OFFICE
CANAL STREET, BRISTOL, PA.

A black and white photograph showing a large agricultural field filled with rows of young plants. Several people, presumably farmers or workers, are scattered throughout the field, tending to the crops. In the background, a large, dark wooden barn stands under a clear sky.

D. Landreth Seed Co.
Seed Growers
CANAL STREET, BRISTOL, PA.
growing stations in the East and West

A circular graphic in the center of the advertisement features the company name 'D. Landreth Seed Co.' in a stylized script font. Below it, the words 'Seed Growers' and 'CANAL STREET, BRISTOL, PA.' are printed. A small illustration of a person carrying a basket on their head is positioned above the company name. At the bottom of the circle, the text 'growing stations in the East and West' is written in a cursive font. The entire circular graphic is set against a background of a garden bed with various vegetables like onions, carrots, and leafy greens in the foreground.

